

Maclean's

RADICAL
NEW THEORIES
ABOUT AIDS

Queen Céline

Canada's Hottest
Star Captures
America's Heart

The Steamy
Quebec Pop Scene

Rock Singer
Céline Dion
In Manhattan

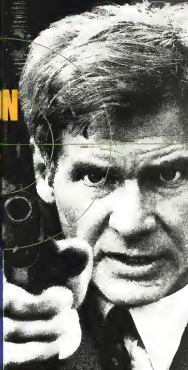


HARRISON FORD PATRIOT GAMES

THE
FORD
FORD
FORD

COMING JUNE 5

Not for honor.
Not for country.
For his wife and child.



COURTESY OF COLUMBIA TRISTAR

Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE JUNE 1, 1992 VOL. 185 NO. 22

CONTENTS

2 EDITORIAL

4 LETTERS

8 OPENING NOTES/PASSAGES

An airborne victory scheme needs passengers; hockey heroes win by a slant; *Chloe's* Co-seditions recall their *Blackout* Day; a TV survey arranges a date; long-weekenders catch Canada Day; girl's baseball makes an unlikely comeback.

11 COLUMN/FRED BRUNING

12 CANADA

Former premier William Tynan Zalm goes on trial, accused of criminal breach of trust.

16 WORLD

A Cuban dissident predicts the end of Castro's dictatorship; abortion, the most explosive issue in Irish politics, complicates debate in advance of a referendum on European unity.

24 BUSINESS

Lawyers tackle tangled Reichman accounts in a chaotic Toronto courtroom; investigators search in vain for Xerox's missing executives.

27 BUSINESS WATCH/PETER C. NEWMAN

28 SPORTS

A bizarre rowing accident shatters Silken Laumann's Olympic dreams.

32 MEDICINE

Scientists are debating controversial new theories about the cause of AIDS.

34 MEDIA WATCH/GEORGE BAIN

35 CRIME

An explosion at a Toronto clinic marks a new threshold of violence in the abortion debate.

36 PEOPLE

40 COVER

50 OPERA

Although it has its moments, Mario and the Magicians, a new Canadian offering, grossly oversimplifies the problems of fascism.

51 BOOKS

Tom Morrison re-creates Native's freedom and excitement in the jazz age.

52 GUEST COLUMN/STEWART MacLEOD

COVER

QUEEN CELINE



She is the undisputed star of a rejuvenated Quebec music scene, and now, at 24, Celine Dion is poised to conquer the English-speaking world. Her second English album, titled simply *Celine*, is drawing international attention to a star who, along with such singers as Roch Voisin, Jean Leloup and Richard Desjardins, has made Quebec a major presence in the music world.

— 40

CANADA

SILENT SUFFERING

The Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women has compiled an inventory of abuse that is both unprecedented in scope and shockingly explicit. Its report will document cases not just of spouse-beating but of ritual abuse, sacrilegious murder in cults and widespread violence in lesbian relationships.

— 12



WORLD

THE TIES THAT BIND

Brian Mulroney and George Bush both test their personal friendship. But Mulroney's visit to Washington last week provided a striking illustration of the various mixture of warmth and benign indifference with which members of Washington's multi-layered power structure view Canada.

— 14





Peacekeepers Or Makers?

It's less than a year, Yugoslavia has collapsed into a series of warring independent republics, threatening to draw neighboring countries into the conflict. And along the southern rim of the former Soviet Union, ethnic tensions in newly formed states frequently erupt into violence, with open warfare an increasingly dangerous possibility. Into the open fighting in Yugoslavia, the United Nations sent a so-called peacekeeping force, including 12,000 Canadian troops, and there is sporadic discussion at senior levels of governments of creating the same kind of force of the Soviet republics begin fighting. But it is time for world leaders to rethink the nature and function of traditional UN "peacekeeping" forces in the post-Cold War world.

Last week in Washington, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney issued an admirable call for Western countries to increase their assistance to the impoverished nations of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Part of that assistance should take the form of adequately equipping a permanent UN organized multinational peacekeeping force. It is both a moral and political duty to send handpicked forces into such situations with a vague mandate to maintain a peace that does not exist. The force of the future should be given the task of making peace by effectively punishing aggressor states.

This week's cover story on Cilina Dion and other red-hot Quebec musicians will be a surprise to many Canadians outside the province, who rarely see or hear many of the performers because of language barriers. Said Ottawa Bureau Correspondent E. Kaye Patton, who spent six days with Dion: "Beneath her rebellious star-struck exterior is a driven perfectionist. And behind her is the immeasurable strength of a close family dedicated to her success." And Montreal Bureau Chief Barry Carr, noting the relative absence of political content in current pop music, said: "Most Quebec artists seem to be more interested in making a hit than in making a statement."



Carr (left), Patton, Dion, and Jon Quaker musician have begun to break down barriers.

Kevin Dayle

Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Editor: Keith Stowe

Managing Editor: Robert Lewis

Executive Editors: Gar Miller, Ian Baker

Assistant Managing Editors: Andrew Bennett, Peter Smith

Art Director: Tim Burt

Senior Copyediting Editor: Peter G. Thomson

Senior Editors: Bob Lach, David Smith

Section Editors: Neil Linn (Book Reviews), Peter Smith (Business), Peter Smith (Sports)

Editorial Assistant: Jennifer Thomson

Editorial Assistant: Jennifer Thomson

Senior Writer: Thomas Dunlop, Ian Galt

Senior Writer: Thomas Dunlop, Ian Galt

Senior Writer: Thomas Dunlop, Ian Galt

Senior Writer: Thomas Dunlop, Ian Galt

Senior Writer: Thomas Dunlop, Ian Galt

Senior Writer: Thomas Dunlop, Ian Galt

Senior Writer: Thomas Dunlop, Ian Galt

Research: Steven Johnson (Editorial), David

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Editor, A. Kaye Patton (Editorial), Peter Smith

Production: Supermedia: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When

Communications: Communications: Before: When



It's hard to smile when your teeth hurt.

Fight tartar buildup with Milk-Bone Dog Biscuits. Tartar buildup is the enemy of your dog's mouth. A scientific veterinary study showed 73% of dogs developed tooth and gum problems as a result of unchecked tartar buildup. Before your dog develops tooth and gum problems caused by tartar buildup, start him on Milk-Bone Dog

Biscuits. Milk-Bone is now scientifically proven to help fight tartar buildup above the gum line. Put your dog on the Milk-Bone tartar control plan—visit your veterinarian every year and make great-tasting Milk-Bone Dog Biscuits a part of your dog's daily diet. Milk-Bone makes it easy for your dog to smile.



TARTAR CONTROL

Milk-Bone Dog Biscuits are a registered trademark of Milk-Bone Inc. © 1995 Milk-Bone Inc.

Riot, race and power

At the risk of sounding like a Marxist's cheerleader, I was impressed by the scope and depth of your reports on the recent racist incidents in Toronto and other parts of the country ("Young, black and angry," Cover, May 18), including the presentation of Jesse Jeter's insights in his essay, "We all share the blame." You allowed those most affected to speak for themselves and to us all. It is quite a change to see a publication addressing the problem as complex and multifaceted rather than simplistically, bromidically. In the same issue columnist Barbara Aniel expresses the simplistic view with "Racism: an excuse for rage and theft." These differing perspectives from positions of relative power and privilege (Aniel included) could never understand the frustration of being powerless. In Toronto and elsewhere, certain people—the young and the poor—must put up with frustration and witness the opportunity to take power, however brief and wrong, for the first time in their lives. Perhaps it is only this that our national newsmagazine examines and exposes our collective face—ours and all.

As Drayton,
Mississauga, Ont.



Toronto police outdoor protesters, examining a collective face—ours and all

"stable working- and middle-class lives." But I feel it curious that Aniel has not attempted to grasp the fact that some of us have carved out stable working-, middle- and upper-class lives—and have prospered while remaining in our communities. How ironic that Aniel portrays black activists and Nazis. Many like myself are more likely to see—and be treated by—the words of Stines in Aniel's transparently racist intellectual pandering. There is something really sick at someone whose vendetta against liberalism is a. intolerant prejudice it is a cause of the Toronto riots.

Maxwell McCordy,
RPM Art, Windsor/St. Catharines

Barbara Aniel has cut to the very heart of the matter as regards Toronto's civil unrest. She is one writer for those of us who will not dance to the tune of the loony left and alarm media. Come back to Canada, Barbara. We need large doses of the common sense that you articulate.

Joe Melnar,
Windsor/Lake, Ont.

"Canadians... know that Canadian society is not racist," says Barbara Aniel. If this is so, what explanation would she offer for the harassment of Japanese-Canadians during the Second World War? Why do I have literature sent out earlier this year by the federal government on stopping racism in Canada? As a white woman, I support the attempts to educate people on ending racism, but with people like our columnist spouting hard-on-the-left rhetoric, I despair of achieving any major changes. I do not condone the violence we have seen in the past weeks, but to deny that there is racism in Canada is to delude oneself. And to blame this worst on a "discreet and corrupt liberalism" would be laughable if it were not so dangerous

by nature. It is the ideology of a despoiled and corrupt conservatism that has brought us to the brink of social and economic chaos.

John DeLong-Sawden,
Weybridge, N.S.

Caricature flaw

I was shocked and saddened by the cartoon of Paul Robeson as featured in Allan Fotheringham's May 11 column, "The confidence men entered the cat lot." His depiction of Robeson standing on the back of modern remnants of one of the Nazi propaganda poster *Der Neger*. This kind of caricature of a Jew should not be permitted today.

Monika Martin,
Calgary

Still in charge

In the story "Big bad, white and blue" (Business News, May 18), you state that the Corp. announced that it "will take over responsibility for sales, service and marketing in Canada from its subsidiary, IBM Canada Ltd." That is not accurate. What was announced as May 9 was the creation of the North America, which comprises two independent sister organizations, IBM U.S. and IBM Canada. This new structure will be in place after that Canada's full responsibility for sales, service and marketing activities within Canada's borders.

W. A. Elkhartweg,
President and CEO, IBM Canada Ltd.,
Markham, Ont.

Letters must be contained. Please include name, address and daytime telephone number. We'll return letters to the Editor. Mailbox inquiries: Windsor (Cover 18), 177 King St. Toronto, Ont. M5H 1A7. Fax (416) 593-7700.

With 3 months free subscription, using FaxCom makes even more sense.

Subscribe to Bell's FaxCom now and save three months subscription fee.

FaxCom™ makes it easy to save on all your long distance fax transmissions within Canada and the U.S. Now you can save even more with each new subscription to Bell's FaxCom. Get 3 months subscrip-

tion, if you sign up between April 13, and June 30, 1992.

FaxCom offers even greater savings on off-peak transmissions. Weekdays from 11 p.m. to 8 a.m. and all weekends, you'll get 60% off regular FaxCom rates.

It's an excellent opportunity to discover how much you can save with FaxCom.

Your Bell Canada representative can explain this special FaxCom offer. Find out how you can save. Call us.

1-800-565-5100
Long Distance Business Sense

Bell

Answering your call™

The articles in "Young, black and angry" are charged in opinion as well as fact, if not being to incite riots, certainly does nothing to cause future riots. To dignify vandalism with the words "riot" and "rebellion" does a disservice to all men and women of goodwill from all races and strata of society. To explain hoodlums' behaviour in terms of long descriptions of Third World poverty and exploitation in Canada is a whole fiasco. You must all who are young, or have poor successfully, through such trials while staying in the straight and narrow. The same old platitudes blaming the victim for the acts of violence rather than.

Warner Grouffaux,
Zest 104, Ont.

Barbara Aniel and her radical-party caricature never cease to amaze me in the case of "Racism as metaphor for riots and theft." I guess blacks like me are expected to be thankful that whites like her have given us much contemplation to our plight. Now, she tells us that we need to abandon our newsmagazine to achieve

OPENING NOTES

Tipping a Zamboni, shifting a holiday and filming long-ago gals of summer

FILLING SEATS, SPANNING GAPS

Secretary of State Robert de Cotret got the idea on a spur-of-the-moment Winnipeg-to-Ottawa flight last fall: fill empty airline seats for national unity in Canada's 1994 federal year. Air Canada bought the idea (valued at more than \$20 million) to fly 125 students from each of the 295 parliamentary ridings for a week's visit to a political constituency, and home again, between June and November. And in the week after the May 15 applications deadline, 175 MPs rejoiced that the Voyagers Air Canada '95 program scored high marks. Youth in Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Quebec riding of Charlevoix and NDP Leader Audrey McLaughlin's Vallee, for two, signed on eagerly to snap seats. Elsewhere, the program had yet to take off. A mere 25 youths in the Lac-Saint-Jean riding of Bloc Quebecois Leader Lucien Bouchard had volunteered to visit Headliners, yet 90 in Liberal Shelly Campbell's Hamilton East seemed to return the compliment. Now, program officials have extended the deadline in hopes that a full roster of 30,000 young citizens will help fill the gaps during Canada's campaign.



Youths kick off Canada's 125 in Ottawa

Canada wins again

Beginning a 20th-anniversary special on a supermoment in Canadian sport, CBC-TV returned to the scene of the triumph-Moscow's Lashenko for Palace. It was there, on the night of Sept. 28, 1972, with 34 seconds left in the final circle of the ladies' Super-Serie, that winner Pat Henderson scored against govt's Vladimir Litkovsk to beat the Soviet ladies' best and win the series for Canada by four points to three, with one tie.



Zamboni and operator

who organized the 1972 contest. But as CBC producer Robert MacAskill and his crew set up arena officials dreamed a key—\$55,000 in U.S. funds. In an estimate dispute, England won an appeal to higher officials, and the filming of Summer on Ice, to be on Sept. 25, pre-ordained afterwards, England had a question for the arena company—how he had been set on \$55,000 was he. The arena's reply has a skating gear was won out, and that the rest of a new Zamboni

YEARS OF SHAME

A Parliament Hill rally on May 16 by Chinese-Canadians, in closing riders who were forced to pay outrageous transfer or were barred for years from joining spouses, pressed for compensation. An outline of the discrimination demands.



Toronto movement to Chinese red workers

1954b) Lured by a Fraser River gold mine, Chinese immigrants arrived in British Columbia from California. Anti-Chinese agitation grows in the 1950s.

1971 July 30th British Columbia joins Canada, counting on population several thousand receiving Chinese residents (and native Indians) to increase federal grants and seats in Parliament.

1976b) British Columbia been employment of Chinese on provincial public works. Victoria's British Columbia Chinese community, "The Chinese who are out of the prosperity of the country."

1980-1984b) Canadian Pacific Railway received about 15,000 Chinese, at less than half the standard labourer's pay, for a D.C. by Prime Minister John A. Macdonald responds to anti-Chinese sentiment (1982) "Tabor you must have been hard, or you can't have the railway" Chinese labour was the CRT up to \$5 million. About 5,000 Chinese cannot save enough to return home as planned.

1985b) In the year of the CN's centennial, a royal commission on Chinese immigration reports: "As a railway pays, the Chinese have no superior" 5000 Chinese Chinese immigrants, rates of \$500 to \$100, and to \$500 in 1904 (the Chinese Canadian National Council says that Ottawa collected \$25 million in all in 1925).

1925b) On July 1, Dominion Day, known to Chinese-Canadians as "Thanksgiving Day" an exclusion law, set to expire in 1925, effectively bans Chinese immigration (Canadian of Chinese ancestry now number about 60,000, about half born in China or Hong Kong).

1989b) Says 9th House Reform financier David See-Chia Lee, 45, is married to C. Canadian government

The good and the so-so

The 1992 UN Human Development Report, which ranks Canada first among 180 nations as its quality-of-life human development index (1992), places Canada's position in current free trade talks with the United States and the European Union. The report also provides a less-flattering 35-country gender inequality index, which deducts points for the shortfall in women's pay and employment compared with men (Canada/U.S.A. tied for eighth, Mexico untied), and a 50-nation income-distribution index, which rewards the narrowing of gaps between the richest and poorest fifth of the population (Canada 6th, U.S.A. 8th, Mexico 30th). And among "diversity" factors in a development balance sheet for the individual world, the report notes: "Private equity representation in parliament is only 14 per cent of that of males." By that measure, Canada barely exceeds the poor nation rate. The record 40 women 5th in Ottawa represent just 15.7 per cent of the 256 seats and 46th women, 51 per cent of the population, rate only 13.6 per cent of the full Commons membership.

A movable feast day

For Canadians who cherish long weekends, Canada Day has become possible when July 1 falls in a weekend. But exactly this year, when the national day is Canada's 125th anniversary, and with Confederation itself in peril, many nationalists argue that every citizen's day of work should be Wednesday, July 1. Even in Quebec, where St. Jean Baptiste Day is inaccessibly on June 24 under the province's 1978 National Holiday Law, the government has bowed to federalist pressure with new legislation to fix July 1 as the Canada Day holiday. But one major group that is moving the holiday to Monday, June 28, by agreement with employers, is the mostly nonethnic Canadian Auto Workers. In the past, that union attempted to close U.S.-owned car factories in Canada on July 4, the U.S. national holiday. Broke by a long strike, a car representatives in Toronto City said, "Yes, we're in Canada, thank you very much, and we'll take Canada's holiday." "But not on your day" "Oh, we are—we just kicked it onto the weekend, that's all."

Fast off the base paths

Women have decided to film with local rough-town women (Theresa D. Lewis) Now, Columbia Pictures wants to cash in on both trends with a *Ladies of Their Own*. The summer film is loosely based on the experiences of Vancouver-born actress Mary McCormack, 70, and Helen St. Aubin, 66, who played in the U.S. Major League All-American Girls Professional Baseball League in the 1940s. St. Aubin met Kelly Candellie co-wrote the story *Brother Casey* Candellie, a former Montreal Expos, plays with the Houston Astros. Both actors say that the exploit of the character, played by Gloria Estefan and Lisa Pridemore, and a fast line character played by Madonna are largely correct, especially that they say. St. Aubin says that the league's players, who were paid by the day, had strict moral standards, and expected them to "play like men, but act like ladies." Added McCormack, "I don't recall anyone at that time having a personality like Madonna's."



McCormack exploits

GENERAL NOI	GENDER GAP	RICH-POOR GAP
1. Canada	Sweden	Japan
2. Japan	Norway	Norway
3. Norway	Finland	Sweden
4. Switzerland	France	Switzerland
5. Sweden	Denmark	Norway
6. U.S.A.	Australia	Canada
7. Australia	New Zealand	Belgium
8. France	Canada	U.S.A.
9. Netherlands	U.S.A.	Britain
10. Britain	Netherlands	France

PASSAGES

DIED: Redcliffe Lawrence Wells, 89, whose sentimental *changelings* music reflected millions of TV viewers for three decades and made him an icon of America's cultural of personality, at his home in Santa Monica, Calif. With his "Alone at the top" soloizations and a flair for the understated, Wells, born in North Dakota to German immigrants, donated his Lawrence Wells performers, including the Lonesome Cowboys and Norma the Champagne Lady. Shown, through his life and his work, he was a regular every week from 1955 to 1982, the longest musical stint in TV history.



DEPARTING: For the United States from Montreal, dancer Suzanne Venard, whose name became a Best-generation byword after she exposed post-1960s. Cohen's 1963 failed *Swimmer*, 45, who met Cohen in Montreal when she was 17 years old, later complained that she felt "as though Leonard had avoided me."

APPROVED: As coach of the 1992's beleaguered Calgary Flames, former head coach of the Canadian national hockey team Dave King King, who steered the national team to a silver medal at the 1992 Winter Olympics, the first hockey medal for Canada in 24 years, and with his challenge in taking over the 1983-84 season-finding Flames "To not a career."

DIED: Theatre director and administrator Marjorie Farr, 50, of a heart attack, at his home in La Brea, N.S. Administrator of Halifax's Neptune Theatre in the mid-1970s, Farr co-founded the Vancouver Pacific Centre in 1978 and directed the Dallas Arts Center from 1987 to 1989.

DIVORCE: After three years of marriage, former tennis great Bjorn Borg and Italian singer Loredana Berté, his second wife, in Milan, Italy. According to tabloids in Borg's native Sweden, Berté accused him in a complaint to police of "breach in marital obligations." As well as his marital problems, Borg's 1985-86 lawsuit from Lars Skarke, a former business partner, and another of \$1 million for unpaid debts.



Nalini's women's shelter in Toronto: "This goes on right across the country—behind the shutters and the picket fences!"

CANADA

SILENT SUFFERING

"People may know who we are but pretend not to—like they don't always remember names in our clothing, or the opinion continually grinding away deep scratches in the lens of our glasses. Or the pharmacist who goes to funny places when we purchase Trazac handbags and the jeweller who repairs the same broken chains again and again. Neighbours often know who we are, but they tend to look away. Our doctors sometimes know who we are—if they don't, they should. I am one of those women and this is my story."

The New Brunswick woman's harrowing story was a reflection of the all too common testimony heard over 300 months by a travelling federal task force investigating the abuse of women across Canada. Appearing before the Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women on March 6 in Fredericton, the 36-year-old teacher

BATTERED WOMEN TELL OF PHYSICAL ABUSE AT THE HANDS OF BOTH MALE AND FEMALE PARTNERS

or spoke about her abusive nine-year relationship that ended that her husband repeatedly beat, bit, kicked, choked and sexually harassed. As a result, she went on, she suffered a partially collapsed lung and permanent injuries to her

neck and shoulders that she endured in silence. Only when her husband threatened to kill her did she report him to the local department of the RCMP. A year later, a judge found her spouse guilty of assault, placed him on probation and ordered him to undergo counselling. "I wasn't going to let that go anywhere," the woman, who now is seeking a divorce, said in her 12-page hard to find the panel "I stopped covering up for him, I told."

Others are telling as well. During a second closed-door meeting from Jan. 12 to May 2, 4,000 Canadian women and representatives of women's organizations at 130 Canadian communities recounted similar stories that, taken together, amount to a testimony of abuse that panel members say is both widespread in scope and shockingly explicit. The non-convicted panel, its activities augmented by four other women educators collectively as

the "altruistic circle," is now preparing its interim report. As well as documenting the problem of sexual abuse, the report, MacLean's has learned, will offer evidence of ritual abuse and even sacrificial murders by cults across the country.

It will also document the problem of battering in native communities and indigenous abuse within lesbian relationships. Much of the testimony shocked some of the panelists—most of whom are volunteer workers in the field of violence against women. It will likely shock other Canadians as well when the interim report is released at the end of June. Said the panel's co-leader, Fr. Marshall, executive director of Ottawa's National Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children: "This goes on right across the country—behind the shutters and the picket fences on the streets where Canadians live."

The report will do more than simply bring the problem into the open. It will also offer stern recommendations. Topping the list will be a call for measures in schools, the justice system and the health-care network to heighten awareness of the violent, some critics—including social workers who assist battered women—have questioned the value of the \$19-million inquiry. They say that its recommendations in fact report is not expected until the end of the year may well be ignored by Ottawa. They also criticize the panel for closing its hearings to the public and question whether its findings will include any new material. But Marshall expects those complaints. "No matter what wonderful work was being done in the community, there was nothing that was looking at all the forms of violence," she said in an interview. She added, "It is time for us to look at the size of the problem. It's huge—and it's not a pretty picture."

Just how ugly that picture can be was brought home to many Canadians on Dec. 19, 1989, when Mary Collins, 40, was killed by a woman at the University of Montreal's Ecole Polytechnique. Statistics further underscore the grim reality according to government statistics, by 1990 reports of sexual assault were doubled to 27,000 against six years—and 80 per cent of the victims were women. Mary Collins, the minister responsible for the status of women, reported by brutally stabbing the panel. Declared Collins at the time, "Rape tolerance must be our goal."

But even those panelists who had some reservations at the outset of the problem discovery found the testimony convincing when they reported to the public in January. Mary Collins, for one, a 43-year-old Vancouver lawyer, has been awarded with women's issues for 12 years and led last year's B.C. task force on family

violence. In that capacity, she says, she had been alerted to the extent of ritual abuse of women—and children—by members of cults. That was a number of the panel, she says, she discovered that "this existed right across the country." Some of the cult-related abuse, she added, was "beyond comprehension," Joffe told Marshall that individuals and transfer-house women across the country gave evidence that some "transient" women were captured and "used as breeders," with their children later being sacrificed "under a full moon."

Joffe particularly brutal case, a B.C. woman told the panel of being forced to take part in a grotesque cult ceremony in which she was strapped naked, threatened and sexually abused. Members of the cult even stuffed her mouth with soap—presumably a satanic response to a biblical injunction not to eat mice.



CANADA WATCH

Attempting to satisfy protesters—and particularly Quebecois—by the new panel, the federal government is struggling to negotiate Ottawa's jurisdiction in a wide range of areas, including culture, job training, housing and leisure. Constitutional Affairs Minister Joe Clark, before the agreement, said that it was necessary to strike a balance between keeping the country strong and keeping it in other developments.

Clark said that he expects Ottawa, the vice-regal spending province and four major value groups to reach tentative agreement on constitutional matters by May 1. The agreement would be subject to a final meeting in June for possible modifications.

A federal officials need to include several controls on spending in proposed legislative package a national vote on constitutional reform.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

"It makes no sense, it is ridiculous and we treat it with contempt."

—A French diplomat, who repeated comments in an report that Canada and France are linked in a free trade pact and in the new pact of the planned Quebec referendum.

Joffe says that Canadians have not heard such stories before because "these women are frightened." They have been told that if they tell their tale will be punished—there will be a price to pay," declared Joffe. "In the beginning, I didn't believe what I was hearing. But we were hearing the same stories across the country—and these were people who were not talking to each other."

Earlier category of violence against women in the federal justice system and its scope involved those within intimate relationships. Said Peter Joffe, a London, Ont., psychologist who is the panel's only male member: "We got testimony of this in every

National Notes

THIS WEEKEND AFTERMATH

After midnight political controversy over the full May 15 Watney mass rights was in progress. Mr. Justice Minister Larry Langer acknowledged that he expected had not followed up on an earlier order to audit Watney, demanding that the company close up its allegedly high levels of combat. He said that, as the audit was under way, the same central control of the mass following claims by Watney, workers that the company was destroying documents.

CHARLES LAIRD, 58, had a trial of his first-degree murder charges against three men in connection with the shooting of four employees of a local McDonald's restaurant on May 7. Three of the employees died of gunshot wounds in the last week a fourth in a critical condition at a British hospital. One of the second men had previously worked at the restaurant for two months.

AN ATTACK ON PIMPS

Calling pimps "parasites," the Supreme Court of Canada upheld a law that prohibits a man in a public place, and lives off the work of prostitution, if he is found to have a prostitute. Writing for the 4-3 majority, Justice Peter Cory said that the law's infringement on individual rights is minor and justified under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, when taking into account the "moral and pervasive social evil" that the legislation is aimed to fight.

REACTION BY OTTAWA

The federal government reacted down to environmental reform panel recommendations that the controversial Oldman River dam in southern Alberta be shut down until environmental concerns are dealt with. Transport Minister Jean Charest, however the panel report, said that the government is confident the environmental impact of the dam, which is now 80 per cent completed, "is being mitigated effectively."

REPORT SAYS SO

Officials of the Reform Party of Canada said that they are trying to win support among French-speaking Quebecers and francophones in other parts of Canada by translating policy papers and letters into French. Although the party says that it will not run candidates in Quebec in the next federal election—expected next year—speakers also said that the Reform party may field candidates in Quebec in the future.

prostate." He added that the problem is not properly discussed because many lawyers find themselves unskilled, writes society. Declared Jaffer: "Women don't feel safe to disclose this because they feel they're going to be victims of harassment when they talk about their relationships in the first place."

But other women are also isolated, both socially and physically, and feel it equally difficult to seek help. Many are estranged—according to panel members, four of five women living on reserves are abused. Charlotte Demers-Smith, an Abenaki health-care specialist from Inuit, who, who involved with the panel as part of an attempted rape, said that various factors contribute to this high rate of abuse. Among them: the lack of police and shelter services in or near native communities, and the psychological damage suffered by male abusers in a result of prior sexual and physical abuse in the residential school system. Said Demers-Smith: "Many women said we have to speak now—we have to break the silence. I'm hoping the panel will open their eyes and that something will be done to address the social issues of our people."

In addition, the panel heard from many women living in rural isolation. "These are the forgotten women of Canada," says Jaffer. In one case, a woman testified that her male partner had forced her to remain isolated in a deserted house, she never knew, she said, when she would be beaten or raped. In many cases, abused women are without contacts of communication or transportation to get help. According to Marshall, a prevailing expression left by the testimony of battered rural women "is of men leaving homes in the morning with the telephone in one hand and the distributor cap in the other."

Still, some professionals working with battered women claim that collecting case histories and agencies and abuse does not help to solve the problem. Says Rosalind Johnson, executive director of the Thompson Crisis Centre in Thompson, Man.: "I don't want to register the experience of women who are isolated. But how many human beings do you have to hear to



Marshall: 'It's not a pretty picture'

know that this is happening? This has been staring us in the face for years." Adds Wendy Chappell, director of a transition house for battered women in Trent, N.S.: "This has already been talk-fused, painted and researched to death."

Many of these critics say that the time has come for action—not further documentation. And they clearly fear that the government will

ignore the panel's final report. Said Mary DeWalt, the executive director of a transition house in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley: "We will be really disappointed if there isn't direct and solid results." But those involved with the panel say that the court-to-court escalation of cases of abuse was both timely and necessary. Said Jaffer: "This is not an exercise in facticity."

The sheer weight of evidence may also underscore the need for action. Much of the testimony dealt with the apparent failure of the justice and health-care systems, as well as social agencies and religious institutions, to address the needs of battered women. Noted Jaffer: "You can't imagine the number of women we've met who say that they went to the church for help and were told, 'Well, you earned for better or for worse.'" Added Demers-Smith: "This is the report of the women of Canada—more than half our population. I don't think this will sit on anyone's shelf."

Although the panel's recommendations may eventually help to alleviate the problem of violence against women, it is clear that too many of them will continue to suffer. The 35-year-old woman who appeared before the panel in Fredericton, for one, is now preparing to leave her husband for a new life on the West Coast. She says that on May 10, her estranged husband began driving back and forth in front of her home. "I always live with other people now—I always have roommates," she adds. "But there's just a lot I can do now except just distance between us. I guess women at this situation can expect to be harassed forever." It is a grim prognosis—one that perhaps even positive action may not change.

GLEN ALLEN in Ottawa

Education and Action Fund, a Toronto-based group that campaigns for women's rights, called such reactions "starkly misogynist." Said the organization in a brief to the committee: "The one should not be, in complete the belief, however honest, that if a woman agrees to a law, she agrees to enforcement, or if she agrees to enforcement while at dinner, she has forfeited her legal right to change her mind during the drive home." But despite its detractors, C-49 is supported by the two opposition parties. Still, challenges remain: a small group of hard-line Tories may rebel against the bill when the final vote takes



Campbell: far-reaching

place in the House during the summer or fall. And legal experts say that if it passes into law, the controversial legislation, like its predecessor, is certain to face another hurdle in the courts.

G. A. in Ottawa

Once more in the fray

A serene William Vander Zalm goes on trial

It was a scene from the past in downtown Vancouver last week. Photographers and reporters jostled for position and television cameras backpedaled furiously as the familiar figure of William Vander Zalm made his way down the steps of the B.C. Supreme Court building. Dressed in an immaculately tailored grey business suit, his hair combed fashionably long and his clear-throated face characteristically tanned, Vander Zalm still exuded some of the charisma that had marked his rise to power in British Columbia. But circumstances have changed dramatically since the time when Vander Zalm confidently attracted rich media attention. Forced to resign as premier 14 months ago after he was found to have violated his own conflict-of-interest guidelines, Vander Zalm now faces a charge of criminal breach of trust, punishable by up to five years in prison. Asked about his state of mind as he entered the courthouse last week, Vander Zalm shook his trademark smug smile and the mild resignation of "Yasameen" for a time "no comment." Later, standing in the accused's box of B.C. Supreme Court Room 58 after the charge against him had been read aloud, the normally ebullient Vander Zalm is surrounded with a subdued "No guilty."

For Vander Zalm, who will celebrate his 58th birthday in court this week, the trial says otherwise: perhaps the most difficult chapter was a colorful and very public life. The prosecution case against him centres on the September, 1990, sale of his Fantasy Gardens park and religious theme park in Richmond, B.C., where he and his wife, Lilian, lived in a mock medieval castle. Thousands of dollars Van purchased the three-acre park for \$15 million, and later gave Vander Zalm \$50,000 (\$1.9 million)—money that the prosecution has accepted for "self-gifting." In his opening statement last week, Justice presiding, Justice Freeman told Associate Chief Justice David Campbell, who is hearing the case without a jury at the accused's request, that the Crown will show that Vander Zalm breached Section 123 of the Criminal Code by misusing "the

power entrusted to him for the public benefit for the furtherance of his own personal ends."

Senior conclusions reached by the province's conflict-of-interest commissioner led to Vander Zalm's resignation. But last week, Vander Zalm's lawyers, the studiously disinterested Peter Baker, said that the charge is a criminal breach of trust in a "much more serious allegation. And he [Vander Zalm] is not guilty of that crime."

That is a view shared by the small group of



Vander Zalm (right) with lawyer: a colorful and public life

Vander Zalm's supporters who eagerly shook the defendant's hand and offered words of encouragement during court recesses. According to J. H. Bollen, a longtime friend and political confidante from Salmo, B.C., those supporters deeply moved the co-prosecutor. "His agents are unbelievable," said Bollen, who received a telephone call from Vander Zalm the day after the trial began. "He said, 'I'm, you just wouldn't believe what's going on, there's all these people wishing me well and saying that they are praying for me.' He's in touch with those things."

In fact, according to those close to him,

Vander Zalm's usually sunny outlook and downer have changed little despite his setbacks. They add that, unimpressed by the pressure of high office, he is enjoying spending more time with his family and his other love—golfing. "He and Lilian spend a lot of weekends with their children in the Okanagan," said Paul Nelson, a columnist for the Vancouver-based weekly community newspaper who is attending each day's court sessions and taking notes for a book with the working title, *A Test of Faith: The Odyssey of Bill Vander Zalm*. Nelson, who has worked closely with Vander Zalm over the past 18 months on the biography, adds that the former premier and his wife are keeping their mouths busy by re-examining and looking after their former business property south of Vancouver. "We showed up at a meeting with me recently in his black Mercedes-Benz with the blacked-outed windows of pictures," recalled Nelson. "I said to him, 'You don't do that to a Mercedes.' He just smiled. That's the way he is."

Many of Vander Zalm's friends and supporters say that they will minimize him in his on-again political comeback and a trial that they say is certain to ensnare him. But before Justice Campbell decides if Vander Zalm will be free to consider that option, he is expected to listen to at least three weeks of testimony.

The witnesses will include Wilbert Hogg, chairman and chief executive officer of Petro-Canada, who will be asked about his role in the sale to Van of a Petro-Canada oil adjacent to the Fantasy Gardens complex, and Peter Leung, the Vancouver real estate agent who helped negotiate the theme-park sale. The filmmaker and carpenter Leung credits himself with bringing Van and Vander Zalm together and orchestrating the deal. When he did not receive a commission on the sale, Leung is believed to have urged Vander Zalm down with her conviction that

he had accepted the \$28.8-million fee. Leung, who last June saw his wife's year after trial to meet her mortgage payments, is scheduled to testify this week. The past, as has Vander Zalm and the controversy surrounding the Fantasy Gardens sale for his current financial difficulties. And with Leung's reputation for volatile outbursts and accusations, there may yet be scenes from the past in British Columbia where events that away would rather offend—but which are in their own way fateful.

HALL QUINN in Vancouver

'NO MEANS NO' DRAWS ATTACKS

It has become known in the "Yankees of" legislation, but last week, Bill C-49's critics gave it a new twist. In the proposed law, passed in December by Justice Minister Jean Campbell after the Supreme Court of Canada struck down the country's so-called consent law, C-49 was introduced to sexual-assault trials. Much like the previous legislation, C-49 would severely limit sexual lawyers in questioning women's past sexual histories. But the current bill goes much further, setting out a strict, far-reaching definition of "consent" that would be used in sexual trials. The law of civil harassment, the bill also restricts the ability of defendants to argue that they honestly believed a woman had agreed to have sex, requiring that men take "all reasonable steps" to obtain consent before sexual contact. Declared Alan Hawkey, director of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, in

an appearance before the Commons justice committee: "Everything from the build-up to the goad-light law, all the limitations all of that render empty."

Others had similar reservations. Robert Whitham of the Canadian Lawyers' Association, an organization representing 1,000 Ontario lawyers, argued that the proposed new law is a misdirection, adding that the government should aim to change society's attitudes towards sexual violence by launching public education programs instead of instituting "self-punitive measures." And Gabriella Landis, co-president of most Women, a conservative women's organization, noted that mere sexual violence (as opposed to an "intimate, mutual escalation of actions and responses difficult to appreciate in the cold light of a courtroom," added Landis: "Under the bill, it is possible that men will be committing crimes when they have no idea they are committing crimes."

But a representative of the Women's Legal

THE TIES THAT BIND

CRITICS WEIGH THE ADVANTAGES OF THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN BRIAN MULRONEY AND GEORGE BUSH

Since they first met in the early 1980s, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and President George Bush have built a relationship in which their mutual affection often colors their more formal relationship. In the past four years, Bush has visited Mulroney and his family several to his summer home in Kennebunkport, Me. Mulroney is able to reach Bush by telephone whenever he wishes, a level of access to the American President that Canada's ambassador to Washington, Derek Bursey, says is "a concomitant every world leader would like, but very few possess." And in personal gatherings, where the two men call each other by their first names, Mulroney drops his sometimes stilted public manner as never in formal and often earthy private speaking style. First names and tough talk were both avoided last week when Mulroney asked Canadian companies over American restrictions trade practices during a two-hour meeting at the White House. "George, I am taking a God damned lot of heat about this [in Canada]," Mulroney said his host in private.

Later, a smiling Bush told a group of dinner guests at the Canadian Embassy that Mulroney had been as aggressive as the star that he "beat one over the head quite a few times." Even so, Bush said later, "Brian will always be my friend." Few observers would challenge that assessment, or disagree with another remark by Bush, who described the relationship between the two leaders as "the warmest" in the history of Canada-U.S. relations.

Said Bursey in an interview with *Maclean's*: "The chemistry between them is excellent."

That easy bond has also brought direct benefits to Canadians: on at least two occasions, in March, 1991, Bush conceded that pressure from Mulroney played a key role in passage of a bill limiting, and even banning, from the United States. And last month, Mulroney and Bush intervened together and directed their efforts to avert pending restrictions on the export of Canadian beer to the United States.

But in Canada, a country with traditionally ambivalent feelings towards its powerful neighbor, the political value of the Bush-Mulroney friendship is less clear. Since his election in 1984, Mulroney has been dented by domestic critics who contend that he is too easily influenced by American views at the expense of Canadian interests. Said Melan Ritz, the House leader of the New Democratic Party: "Brian Mulroney is the best person outside the United States I've ever had—his view of the world is an American view."

The release of that criticism has oscillated throughout Mulroney's years in office. But it has grown again in recent months following a series of decisions by American politicians and tribunals that provoked several sectors of the Canadian economy, from softwood lumber to automobile manufacturing and beef exports. Last week's Washington visit by Mulroney, coupled with his aggressive rhetoric in meetings with Bush and his main government ministers, was aimed at getting those domestic critics and averting the consequences of any new trade treaties. When the negotiations ended, Bush promised to "become personally engaged" with Canadian concerns, though he declined to make any other specific commitments. Said Bursey: "They agreed to consult, not authorize the issuance of the Free Trade Agreement."

But the outcome seemed likely to give further ammunition to both Mulroney's admirers and detractors. And even as an adviser to Mul-

roney told *Maclean's* that the trip was a "major success," the few American reporters who attended the meetings said that White House officials emphasized to them the point that Bush would not direct conversations on trade issues.

In fact, Mulroney's 2½-day visit provided strong illustrations of the current mixture of warmth and tough confrontation with which members of Washington's many-layered power structure view Canada. Bush brought three of his most important advisers, Secretary of State James Baker, Trade Representative Carla Hills and National Security Council adviser Brent Scowcroft, to a lunch—with the advance understanding that Mulroney would be chairing them.

Later that day, Bush set a new precedent in the city's image-conscious diplomatic circles by making only the second visit ever to a foreign embassy for a glittering black-tie dinner. Hosted by Bursey, the party featured a Washington A-list of guests, including Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Baker, Director of Taxation Policy, Speaker of the House of Representatives, William Rehnquist, chief justice of the Supreme Court, and Senator Edward Kennedy. And the following day, Mulroney held a series of meetings

The Mulroneys and Bushes at the Canadian Embassy: "excellent chemistry"

with key Democratic and Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

But at the same time, high-level attempts to stir interest in Canadian questions among the deeply introspective White House press corps elicited either indifference or outright disdain. Mulroney displayed an affectionate and knowledgeable regard for American journalists, greeting by first name several whom he has never met. Four American journalists—and no Canadians—were on the guest list for an embassy dinner. But even so, the American media and some attention to his Washington visit. Mulroney made a long appearance on *The MacNeil/Lehrer Report* on the radio network, and CNN ran a brief interview with the Prime Minister on international trade matters. But newspapers generally found other matters more compelling. The *Washington Post* devoted only a short report on page 12 of the second section to his meeting with Bush, even though Mulroney met privately with each of 20 of the newspaper's editors and reporters for almost two hours.

Still, the Prime Minister, who places great importance on personal relationships as a means of achieving his goals, was clearly buoyed by both the tone and the range of his meetings. On a personal level, he delights in telling friends anecdotes about his dealings with other world leaders, sometimes as a ful-

lun that one seems self-serving and overly effusive. One example is the way Mulroney frequently referred to the "great hand" that existed at private behests himself and former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. But Gorbachev's advisers when he was in power seem baffled by that assertion. And some of them privately blame Mulroney for Canada's slow response to sweeping political changes in Moscow.

Similarly, British officials in London have sometimes privately dismissed Mulroney's claim to enjoy a warm relationship with former prime minister Margaret Thatcher. Mulroney's tendency to exaggerate those friendships irritates some of his political opponents at home. Opposition Liberal Leader Jim Flaherty recently complained in private that Mulroney has a "tendency to claim every leader he talks to as a personal friend." Said a disaffected Chretien to one associate: "Mulroney's problem is that he wants to be on a first-name basis with everyone. He has to learn that in politics, it is more important to get what you want than it is to make friends."

But Mulroney is on firmer ground when he compares, as he often does, the warmth of his relations with American presidents to the coolness with which he says they regarded his predecessor, Pierre Trudeau. "I can reach George [Bush] anytime I want, where Trudeau

STANDOFF IN THAILAND

Under a ceasefire agreement by Thailand's King Bhumibol Adulyadej, embattled Prime Minister Sontharak Krungsoon released his jailed opposition rival, Chuan-Leang Sirinukunwong, dumping the country's worst threat in two decades. Government opponents said that 40 people were killed and 900 wounded in four days of street battles between pro-democracy demonstrators and troops in Bangkok. The house protests were a reaction to the appointment of Sontharak, the former armed forces chief, as prime minister. At work's end, he was reportedly planning to resign and go into exile.

CLAIMING CUBANA

The Russian government recalled a 1964 Soviet decision that transferred control of Cuba from Russia to Ukraine. Jurisdiction of the peninsula, which is home to the Black Sea Fleet, is a major contact between the two states. Moscow said that the Cuban people could live two-thirds of when on other Russian, should be involved in negotiation to settle the region's future.

NEEDING GANDHI'S KILLERS

India charged the head of a Sri Lanka Tamil guerrilla group with ordering the 1985 murders of former prime minister Rajiv Gandhi. India officials asked Sri Lanka to capture and extradite Velupillai Prabhakaran and other members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam allegedly involved in Gandhi's death.

A EUROPEAN ARMY

France and Germany took a symbolic step toward a European army by establishing a joint corps and inviting European Commission partners to join. French President François Mitterrand and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl agreed to a timetable for making the 35,000-to-40,000-member corps operational by 1995.

NIGERIAN STRIFE

Nigeria's military government banned all associations based on tribal, ethnic or religious divisions following three days of rioting between Christians and Moslems that left more than 200 people dead. Nigeria has 250 tribes divided between the predominantly Moslem north and the south, where Christians and animists make up the majority.

A SOVIET RETREAT

In Moscow, Russian and Polish leaders signed an agreement under which 40,000 troops of the former Soviet army will withdraw from Poland by Nov. 15.



would have been likely to get just the White House response," Mulroney was assisted to breathe. That view of their contrasting popularity is supported by David Jones, a specialist in Canadian affairs at the U.S. state department.

"It is clear that the Prime Minister and the President are pretty compatible," said Jones. "On Elliott [Rosen] there was thought of [the Washington] as a grumpy." Warmest relations with Mulroney, added Jones, lend a more positive view to all relations between the two countries because "it is an overall lot easier all the way down the line of the area on the top get along and work with each other."

Some state department experts see personal chemistry between leaders ultimately has little effect on relations between their countries, particularly in such heated-and-better issues as trade disputes. Gordon Ritchie, who was the deputy chief negotiator for Canada during free trade talks with the United States, said that the final agreement was set up to avoid intervention by politicians on either side. Instead, said Ritchie, the goal is "to refer the matter to objective organizations and panels" established by the treaty, with representatives from both countries. In one such instance, Canada has now referred its complaint over an American decision to impose duties on imported Canadian subwoofer lumber to an independent tribunal for arbitration.

Some analysts say that the Bush administration is simply going to play it safe in the relationship with Mulroney in the current possible way to relieve American trade. Just Jack Caslow, an instructor of Canadian studies at the State University of New York at Buffalo, "You have to look at how many meetings

Mulroney has had with American leaders and what he has come away with, economically not very much." Added Caslow: "He should turn a tighter nose to the United States and be more Canadian. Perhaps it would encourage the United States to take Canada less for granted than perhaps we do."

Those who support that view claim that one of the periods when Canada-U.S. relations deteriorated was from 1980 to 1984, when Trudeau and Richard Nixon were in power. Although the two men did not like each other, the Mulroney years revealed that Nixon once called Trudeau, on "teletype"—they managed to resolve a series of long-standing trade disputes while Canada followed an international diplomatic policy that often sharply differed

from that of the United States. By the time Nixon resigned in 1974, relations had warmed, and the two men sent each other private notes of appreciation.

For Mulroney, much of the value of his friendship with Bush is intangible. But there are merits to maintaining close ties to the world's leading superpower. It was the United States that applied to have the annual economic summit of the world's top five industrial nations expanded in 1976 to include Canada and Italy in the Group of Seven. And now, Bush and Mulroney, who speak by telephone on an average of once every two weeks according to staffers, exchange ideas and opinions on a variety of international issues. Staff Secretary, "That course provides [Canada's] relevance and influence in world affairs. That is how Canadian interests are registered on super issues of the day."

At the same time, staffers to Mulroney say that such openness brings Canadian benefits. But even his most ardent critics should appreciate, Through Mulroney's personal support for Bush's policies and unabashed admiration for the United States, one advisor said, the Prime Minister "has proven his friendship as hard times in Washington, New York, and elsewhere. The right to be listened to when he talks about his own hard times." Last week, Bush was clearly willing to allow Mulroney to play to his Canadian critics by addressing a public radio over trade. And as doing so, Mulroney sought to demonstrate that the special relationship he has earned out joy dividends the Gorbachev's fortunes—and his own.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH is in Washington with LARRY FINKEL in Ottawa.



Margery Brown, only: several values

Said Bush: "They are a great family unit. I don't want to work Margery Brown into that conversation, but they would be a wonderful example for many, many people."

Gayle is not the only American to work of the social needs of the disadvantaged family unit in a country where almost one-quarter of all children, and 50 per cent of black children, live with a single parent. A key message of director John Singleton's successful movie *Moon 4 the Mind*, about the disadvantaged of young life in Los Angeles, is that men should stay home to provide proper role models to the children they fathered.

But by taking on a fictional character, and one who had the audience and himself to see a child on his own, Gayle set himself up for widespread derision. The majority of America's unemployed mothers are young, poor and ill-educated. Staff Washington Post columnist, July March, "For single mothers, it's a juggling act on a high wire, more often than not without a net. That's reality. Margery Brown is a television, not a child, whose family get a look at how, in 1992 America, that live is really lived."

BRUCE WALLACE



Sanchez in Havana: 'we want the good things about the revolution in stay'



Voice in the wilderness

A disillusioned Cuban fights for change

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc Communist governments, Cuba has become increasingly isolated in its struggle to continue the Marxist-Leninist revolution that began there in 1959. Then, Fidel Castro's forces drove out the right-wing dictatorship that had ruled the country and had provoked U.S. interests there for decades. Now, facing a severe economic crisis, Cuba's leaders are reaching out on growing distance inside the country.

Former director of Economic Services, 45, for a former professor of Marxist philosophy at the University of Havana, he has been called frequently for his work with the United Nations Commission for Human Rights and National Reconciliation. Mulroney's newspaper, *the New York Times*, interviewed Sanchez early this month at his Havana home. Excerpt:

Sanchez: Why did you decide to move from being a Marxist academic to a human rights activist?

Sanchez: There was no one event that did it. The human rights movement started here in the 1970s when many of us realized that the situation was becoming very unfavorable. The movement grew coincidentally with a step backwards in Cuban society. There was a great increase in repression by the government, an increase in authoritarianism, as the ends of the revolution faded. That is why a group of us, including human rights activists, started a human rights movement.

Sanchez: How would you describe the human rights situation in Cuba at present?

Sanchez: It is the same as in Eastern Europe before the changes there. The Cuban government has copied and made even more perfect the model of repression in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc. At this moment, the Cuban government has the most powerful repressive machine in the world, it relates more according to the size of the country and the population. There are more than 100 years of prison camps, where there are between 70,000 and 100,000 prisoners. Between 3,000 and 10,000 are political prisoners.

Sanchez: The Cuban leadership claims that your group and others are agents of the United States government, want not to be in the Cuban government. How do you respond to those accusations?

Sanchez: Our group is not a political party. We are a group of human rights monitors. The government says we are counterrevolutionaries at the service of the United States, but this is false. It is a mistake to consider us as political in Cuba to be rightist and pro-American. An important sector of the dissent movement is the democratic left, democratic socialist, with a high concept of national independence.

Sanchez: That do you not, even assuming, serve the interests of those in the United States who want to overthrow the Cuban government? **Sanchez:** The Cuban government used to say that Victor Riesel was an imperialist agent.

The Soviet government used to say that Victor Riesel was an agent of the United States imperialism. Some dissident projects in Cuba, a very few, have taken funding from the United States. But our commission doesn't receive one penny from any government.

Sanchez: Is it a change in government the only way to improve life here?

Sanchez: The situation in Cuba is not hopeless. In some ways, it is comparatively better than in other Latin American countries. Cuban children do not go without shoes, no one is without access to basic medical services, nobody is afraid of hunger in the streets. Of these things, the Cuban government has generated a vital minimum.

But in respect to civil rights and political rights, the situation is very unfavorable. The government has a lot of critics outside the country, especially the democratic left (leftist) groups in Miami who say that the situation is totally negative. We do not say that. We say there are good things and bad things, and we want the good things about the revolution to stay and to erase the bad ones.

Sanchez: Are you demanding the right to free elections?

Sanchez: Our work is to protect the right of political projects to exist and express themselves. Of course, there is a historical connection between the communist and those political projects that oppose the government. The human rights movement is a little like a tree that has grown up. The government tries to get rid of the tree but it cannot, and the tree is able to give some shade for political groups that are growing.

Sanchez: Castro is clearly still very popular here. How many people support your cause?

Sanchez: There were people just like me in the former Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe. We know that we represent the wishes of millions of Cubans, but the great majority of men are afraid to express their wishes. It is a characteristic of totalitarianism that the masses cannot express themselves.

Sanchez: Are you hopeful that changes will come in Cuba?

Sanchez: Very soon, we will have our human rights in Cuba. Changes are coming because the totalitarian model is a terminal phase. The economic crisis here is getting worse day by day, and soon the government will not be able to provide the minimum that it has generated because the millions of Cubans in Soviet subsidies have ended. The Cuban government is increasing its repression and building a police. Dozens of activists have been jailed, peaceful dissidents have been jailed.

But every Cuban knows of our work. Many people come to our doors from all over the country when they need some protection. The important sector of the dissent movement is the country. But there are activists who act publicly and make propaganda. Millions of other Cubans are dissidents. The great majority of Cubans want profound changes. Just as in Eastern Europe, the dissident movement, the Union, faces the middle part of the struggle. One day, the whole struggle will come out.

INTRODUCING BECEL® AND BECEL® LIGHT DRESSINGS.
LET YOUR HEART DECIDE.



More and more Canadians are making heart healthy choices in their diets. And these choices include using the Becel Family of products.

Becel Margarine's non hydrogenated formula ensures that Becel contains the highest level of unsaturated fats of any margarine in Canada. And unsaturated fats have been shown to lower blood cholesterol levels.

Becel Oil is low in saturated fats and cholesterol free. And that makes it perfect for salads or cooking.

Introducing Becel Regular and Becel Light Dressings, the two newest additions to the Becel family of products. Both are cholesterol free and low in saturated fats. And saturated fats have been shown to elevate blood cholesterol levels. In fact, Becel Regular contains 40% less fat than mayonnaise, while Becel Light contains 40% less fat and calories than our regular dressing.

Whether you choose new Becel Regular or Becel Light Dressings, you can eat healthier without sacrificing great taste. So the next time you choose a dressing, let your heart decide. You'll choose Becel.

BECEL TAKES YOUR HEALTH TO HEART.



WORLD

IRELAND

Shattering traditions

Abortion divides a Roman Catholic nation

For Caroline Senneker, jumping into Ireland's most controversial debate was a matter of both professional interest and personal experience. As a lawyer in Dallas, Senneker took a special interest in the ruling last March by Ireland's Supreme Court that effectively legalized abortion under some circumstances. As a mother, she had another, less detached motive. During her first pregnancy, Senneker developed life-threatening complications, she said, and would have made her a prime candidate for an abortion if the procedure had been legal in Ireland at the time. Ireland, her daughter Katherine was born some weeks premature, and survived. "Now she's a healthy four-year-old," said Senneker, who is 33 and a supporter of a group called the Pro-Life Campaign, which is fighting to restore Ireland's total ban on abortion. "It makes you realize that we don't want an abortion culture here."

Feelings on abortion, the most explosive issue in Ireland, are running especially high in the Irish republic to vote in a referendum on June 18. Officially, they are to decide whether to ratify the treaty on clear European terms that was negotiated among the 12 European Community states in the Dutch town of Maastricht last December. But in Ireland, a country that, more than any other, has written strict Roman Catholic standards of moral morality into its law, arguments over the treaty have become entangled with renewed controversy over abortion. Such anti-abortion groups and those promoting women's rights to choose for themselves are urging voters to reject the treaty. And to further complicate matters, a sex scandal has dented the highest body in decision to the credibility of the Catholic church, Ireland's traditional moral arbiter.

On May 7, the popular Bishop of Galway, 65-year-old Eamon Casey, suddenly resigned his

Pro-life demonstrators clashing with police in Dublin: an explosive issue

post and left Ireland for the United States. Over the next few days, Ireland remained spellbound as a 44-year-old American woman, Anne Murphy, told an initially skeptical Irish press the graphic details of her "traumatic" affair with Casey at 19½. She became pregnant and the next year had a baby boy, Peter, who is now 17. Murphy recounted how Casey tried to persuade her to give the baby up for adoption. When that failed, he sent her monthly child-support payments and then a \$132,250 in 1990.

Casey, whose current whereabouts are unknown, eventually issued a statement endorsing Murphy's story. The bishop acknowledged that Peter was his son, and admitted using church funds to pay for his ongoing maintenance, although he claimed to have repaid the money. "I have sinned grievously against God, His church, and the clergy and people," he said in the statement, which ended with a plaintive "I pray for me."

Casey's fall from grace hit Ireland, 58 percent of whom is Roman Catholic people, like an ecclesiastical earthquake. Community

ties called it the greatest blow to the moral authority of the church in a century. Scandal in the church is nothing new, but for most Irish people it was something that happened in the United States or even the Vatican, but not at home. "We've built up this image of holy Catholic Ireland, of a rigid Roman Catholicism controlled from the center," noted Sean Freyne, professor of theology at Dublin's Trinity College and a former priest himself. "And now a bishop—the holy of holies—has fallen."

For the bishops and Ireland's powerful anti-abortion movement, the timing of the scandal could not have been worse. In April, the bishops declared that abortion is the most important issue facing Ireland, and they noted publicly that "the right to life of the unborn does not seem to be an issue governmental agenda. But since the Casey affair broke, they have said nothing publicly about the issue. And most analysts maintain that the scandal will make it easier for the conservative government of Prime Minister Albert Reynolds to resist church pressure to strengthen a total ban on abortion. Senior churchmen, too, acknowledge that the affair has hurt them. "We're going to have to be a humbler church," said Bishop Brendan Connolly.

Ireland's latest debate over abortion is its most serious since 1983, when, as a bitterly fought referendum, voters approved by a 24-1 margin a constitutional amendment giving equal rights to the life of a pregnant woman and of her unborn child. That effectively outlawed abortions in Ireland and also made it illegal to disseminate information, such as the names and addresses of abortion clinics in England, that might lead a woman to seek an abortion. Despite those restrictions, pro-choice groups continued to reculate such information clandestinely, and an estimated 7,000 Irish

women traveled to England for the procedure. The Irish government, sensitive to their concerns, vetoed a "moratorium" to the agreement stating that such a move would affect the country's anti-abortion amendment.

With those laws in place, the issue appeared to be settled. But it was reopened in February, when a 14-year-old Dublin girl claimed that she had been raped by her best friend's father. The Irish government obtained a court order barring her from going to England for an abortion. But, in late February the Supreme Court overturned that order on the grounds that the girl had a right to travel.

Fear of the five judges, however, went much further in shaking down the travel ban. Because the girl had threatened suicide, they wrote, her right to life took precedence over that of her fetus—and that she had a right to an abortion in Ireland. The girl subsequently had an abortion in England. Anti-abortion groups were outraged. "The judges rejected the delicate death of the child with a possibility—the threat of suicide by the girl," and restore anti-abortion campaigners Mary Lowry. "To see that's not an equation at all." And Séamus, the Dublin lawyer, and "The judgment was flawed in many ways."

As a result, anti-abortion groups are now urging Irish voters to defeat the Maastricht treaty on June 18. They argue that it would, in effect, give the protection of European law to the Supreme Court's controversial interpretation of Ireland's pro-life constitutional amendment. They formed the Pro-Life Campaign under the leadership of a strongly anti-abortion senator, Desmond O'Malley, and staged noisy demonstrations outside the Irish parliament, or Dáil, in Dublin while the referendum legislation was being debated inside. Ironically, pro-choice groups are also campaigning for a "no" vote on

it. It says that voters should defer the abortion debate and judge the treaty on its own merits. Harvard, who has organized another referendum in November on the right to have access to information on abortion and on the right to travel—which would effectively allow women to get an abortion outside the country. Reynolds has cited figures showing that Ireland, one of the EU's poorest states, receives about as much from the community as it contributes. Rejecting the treaty, he said recently, would be "economic sanity."

In fact, the treaty will probably be approved by a comfortable margin; polls show that about 60 per cent of voters support it. The polls also indicate a major shift of opinion on abortion. The dramatic case of the 14-year-old girl forced even many voters who were opposed in principle to face up to the need to change the law. In a recent survey by *The Irish Times*, fully 88 per cent of voters said that abortion should be permitted under some circumstances, although only 36 per cent said that it should be available without any restrictions. "People were divided on individuals, not general principles," said Ursula Barry, a leader of a group campaigning for repeal of the anti-abortion amendment. "They aren't looking at it in black-and-white terms anymore."

So far, at least, the debate has been intense but calm. But voters who are swayed by the emergence of a new, vibrant group among the anti-abortion forces, called South Defence, it was founded in late February by seven Dublin students and now claims more than 5,000 members. Its leaders have shaken the comparatively moderate approach of mainstream anti-abortion groups in favor of shock tactics such as distributing photos of shocked babies and shouting epithets like "baby murderers" at opponents. Their leaders describe abortion as "war on youth" and claim that "the abortion racket is controlled and financed by satanism" (like the Blackstone Institute, the New York City-based Ford Foundation, inspired by American anti-abortion groups, they argue that abortion should be banned on human rights grounds rather than because of the Catholic church's anti-abortion stance). "It doesn't matter whether you're Catholic, Buddhist or whatever—you don't kill babies," says the group's determined 23-year-old chairman, Nuala McMurphy.

The debate is likely to intensify as the June 18 referendum date approaches. Youth Defence's militant young leaders say that they will conduct their campaign with demonstrations and pickets outside the houses of pro-choice politicians. But the promise of a second referendum in the fall, with abortion the sole topic, means that the current controversy is only a storm in a sea that is almost sure to be long, hot, and bitter. In the November race, Irish voters will be able to pass judgment on abortion without having to weigh their moral beliefs against the economic advantages of closer ties with the European Community. As a result, rather pro-choice campaigner Barry, "that's where the crunch will come."

ANDREW PHILLIPS in Dublin



Murphy with son Peter; Casey brought a blow to the church's moral authority

women traveled to England each year to end their pregnancies. When the Maastricht treaty was legislated last fall, anti-abortion groups vowed that European law might eventually over-

Reynolds's government is caught in the mid-



O&Y spokesman Frank Torman (left) and Sharpe leaving court: a race for immunities

BUSINESS

A CLASH OF THE TITANS

Forty-five minutes before the show began, there was not a soul left in the house, and throngs of journalists waited for standing room near the front of seated conversations. Indeed, the carnival atmosphere that accompanied the court appearance of lawyers for embattled Olympia & York Developments Ltd., as Toronto last week was sharply at odds with the solemn wood-panelled premises of the Ontario Court of Justice, one was there to defend itself against the challenges of its increasingly restive creditors. Under the federal bankruptcy code, the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, lenders are entitled to sue their creditors in court and to petition against the debtor protection that is allowed under the act. But because of the number of parties with claims against O&Y, there were more black-gowned

WRANGLING WITH ITS CREDITORS, REAL ESTATE GIANT O&Y NOW FACES ITS GROWING ANXIETY IN A PUBLIC ARENA

legal advisors than official seats before the judge's bench. Some lawyers took refuge in the dock, which is usually reserved for prisoners, others craned on the courtroom floor along with their clients of lawyers. As Justice Robert Hall accepted in his seat, he said: "I'm just sorry we weren't able to get Roy Thomson Hall for this event."

Despite the solemn presence of the grey-bearded judge in his magister robes and crimson staff, it rapidly became apparent that there was suspense. Even some lawyers seemed nervous of who represented which creditors. They were equally uncertain about one another's claims, the security on which their claims are based and what potential conflicts of interest might be ahead. When O&Y's legal team unexpectedly proposed to sue creditors

simultaneously about the company's use of cash flow from Canadian holdings to support foreign operations in the United States and Britain, the creditors' lawyers were caught off guard. The lawyers retained by the Richman family to represent privately owned O&Y said that they had not had enough time to notify the creditors of the proposal before they presented it in court. Said Steven George of Benson Mord & Beck, one of the three firms representing O&Y in Canada: "This is a race that could go to the victors— whoever can stay up the latest and generate the most paper wins."

To allow for discussion of O&Y's assets, which marks a departure from the established practice of "consolidating" lumping together all its revenues and allocating them wherever needed as its sprawling international empire, Bank granted the lawyers a half-hour recess and they rushed to nearby pay phones to call their clients. When the court session resumed, there was grumbling support among the creditors' representatives for O&Y's offer to segregate the cash flow from each operation and account for it separately. In fact, the only real agreement among all the lawyers was to introduce a document stating who in the crowd represented which client.

Blair upheld the proposal that O&Y should separately account for each asset, at least on an interim basis. He also ordered the company not to dispose of any assets without informing its creditors and the court. But one issue that remained outstanding was the creditors' lawyers complaint that they have insufficient financial information from O&Y to assess the merits of any steps, whether restructuring its \$24.8-billion debt. Said Edwin Ware of McMillan Blair, which represents the Royal Bank of Canada: "The company has to get its mind around the fact that the creditors urgently

need information or we can't proceed." In the course of the hearing—which resumed this week—lawyers for the Bank of Nova Scotia, which has outstanding loans of \$630 million, emerged as the most aggressive on the subject of O&Y's financial disclosures. "We are asking the company to balance its checkbook and if it's saying it can't even do that," said David Bead of Terry, Tootle & Desautels & Desautels.

The pressure on the Canadian chartered banks that have lent money to O&Y without significant information about its operations has intensified increasingly. As the banks report their earnings for the first half of their 1992 fiscal year this week, investment analysts say that they will have to take write-downs on their over-inflated loans to the Richmans. Last week, National Trustco Inc. of Toronto, Canada's third largest trust company, announced the reduction of a \$29.5-million loan to O&Y as nonperforming—the first Canadian financial institution to do so. "It's a preview of coming attrition," said one Bay Street bank analyst, who requested anonymity.

Richman lawyer David Brown, of Davies, Ward & Berke, argued to dismiss automatic calls for information as demands for "harassment." He suggested that the creditors organize themselves and appoint someone to negotiate with O&Y on their behalf instead of subjecting

the company to a barrage of individual requests. In response, Blair tried to address the information issue in his directives to the legal counsels. He ordered O&Y to immediately provide Canadian creditors with a summary of company's cash flow. He said that when the hearing resumes, he will also review and rule on the role to be played by Bernard Weiss, an accountant from Price Waterhouse who has been named as O&Y's financial information officer. Weiss was present at the hearing with his own lawyer.

While the Toronto court appearance was a rare public configuration, it was not the only far O&Y had to fight last week. In addition to the relatively informal proceedings before Justice Bead through the week, O&Y confronted U.S. bondholders and Canadian commercial-paper investors, asset assets and appeared in court in London.

On May 16, at a meeting in New York City with creditors who owe \$5.2 million worth of bonds secured by the 53-story Manhattan office tower at 55 Water St., O&Y took a tough stance. Unable to satisfy interest payments on the bonds beyond June 30, the company handed to the bondholders a statement, O&Y specified that it "does not intend to advance any funds to

support the building's operation." The bondholders have now formed a committee to review their options including seizure of the asset, which O&Y bought in 1977.

On the same day, Anshie Price Inc. of Toronto, a money-lending company providing \$25-per-cent loans by O&Y, suddenly announced the \$240-million sale of its asset portfolio, its distribution arm, to Alco Standard Corp. of Valley Forge, Pa. Anshie president Ronald Oberlander insisted that the sale was merely part of his strategy to reduce corporate debt and did not have any reflection on its parent company's financial difficulties.

There was also a surprise in store for investors owed about \$250 million in commercial paper, secured by the Exchange Tower in downtown Toronto, last week. The commercial paper holders, mostly pension funds and the trustee for the investment, the Royal Trust Co., for the slow response in dealing with their payments, which was due last March. But at the end of a six-hour meeting on May 16, it emerged that O&Y and its banks control 55 per cent of the asset commercial paper. Because "most of the investors have to approve the proposed formation of a committee to represent their interests, the effort failed without the support of Roy. Another meeting is scheduled for June 2.

In London, too, on May 26, O&Y was at court attempting to appeal a \$253-million judgment to arbitrate a dispute with U.S. investment bank Morgan Stanley. And at week's end, the British government was still reviewing the possible expropriation of the assets of civil servants to protect office space at O&Y's troubled Canary Wharf project.

One bright spot in the otherwise dark week for O&Y came when the company struck a deal with New York City regarding its \$80-million municipal tax bill, which is due at the end of June. The city has agreed that the company, the largest landlord in Manhattan, spread the tax payment over a six-month period in return for payment of a late-payment penalty.

In the coming weeks, as O&Y's management and its lawyers contend with scores of hostile suits in court and in private negotiations, the only certainty is that the frenzied jockeying of creditors will be stretched even further. In its opening comments to the Toronto court, said lawyer Bruce Goldstein of Goldstein, Pines & Friesman, "We have embarked on a journey together and there will be turbulence." It was clear call for those on board to listen their seat belts.

Brown, criticizing demands

Business Notes

SIGNS OF LIFE

Statistics Canada reported that the nation's inflation rate expanded over a 20-year low in April, climbing only slightly to 1.7 per cent from 1.6 per cent in March. As well, Canadian exports rose to an all-time monthly high of \$12.5 billion in March. Despite these encouraging developments, many forecasters, including the Conference Board of Canada, say that the economy could fall back into a recession.

STEINBERG SALE

Bank of Montreal entrepreneur Michel Gruchet is selling the 124-store Steinberg supermarket chain to two Swiss, Previa Inc. and Micro-Marketing Inc., for \$275 million. In 1989, Gruchet led a group of Quebec-based companies that paid \$1.3 billion for Steinberg Inc., including its supermarkets and other grocery operations in Ontario and the United States. But since then, Gruchet has struggled to pay off debts.

NOT IN SERVICE

The Toronto-Dominion Bank's 1,500 automated bank-order machines across Canada shut down for an entire business day due to a computer failure. Bank representative Beverly MacLean said that software installed the previous weekend triggered the failure. But she added that no records were destroyed.

HANGING UP ON NOVATEL

The Alberta government sold its ill-fated cellular telephone manufacturing company, Novatel Communications Ltd., to two separate buyers for \$18.8 million. The company has lost \$246 million since it began operations in 1983. The buyers, Mississippi, Ont.-based Northern Telecom Inc. and Alberta-based Telcel Holdings Ltd., will likely eliminate 300 of the 1,000 jobs at Novatel.

WHOLE HOOD

A horizontal dispute-resolution panel established under the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement ruled that a 50-cent-a-pound duty on imports of Canadian cheese is applied. The panel rejected the U.S. commerce department's claim that Canada's National Traders' Subsidization Scheme for cheese, a supply management program, unfairly subsidizes Canadian pork producers.

SALOMON SETTLES

Salomon Inc., one of the most powerful investment firms on Wall Street, agreed to pay \$342 million in settled bond charges arising from its role in a U.S. treasury bond auction scandal last year.

DEBORAH MCNEIL



Morris County police at the scene: 'a down-to-earth kind of guy'

Letter from Morristown Without a trace

The look, rolling countryside surrounding the affluent New Jersey suburb of Morristown is well-known in the area for its lush estates and immaculately maintained home farms. Located about 65 km southwest of New York City, Morristown is a community that caters to senior corporate executives craving discreet neighbors and the pastoral privacy of large wooded lots. But since April 28, Morristown has become even more widely known as the home of Sidney Bisco. On that day, shortly after 7:30 a.m., the 57-year-old president of Exxon International vanished from the winding tree-lined driveway of his \$500,000 French colonial residence on Jonathan Smith Lane. The Mercedes that Bisco usually drove to work was still running, and his coat and briefcase were untouched aside as his last resting place. According to investigators, there was no sign of a struggle at his home. Said William Tuckin, spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Newark, N.J.: "I have been with the bureau for 17 years—I have never seen a case like this one."

As the me and local police investigated Bisco's personal and professional life for clues to his sudden disappearance, a clear public profile of a private man emerged. According to Tuckin, many of the friends of former executives scattered the area around Bisco's home for physical evidence, others began to discuss his financial, physical—and emotional—condition. "Whenever someone disappears under mysterious circumstances, you begin a detailed review of reasons why they would leave voluntarily," Tuckin said. "With Sidney Bisco, there are absolutely none."

An apparently devout Roman Catholic, generous to charity and a father of five, Bisco maintained what Tuckin described as "an exceptional relationship"

with Patricia, his wife of 37 years. Because Bisco earned \$600,000 (U.S.) a year, as well as stock options and bonuses, they lived comfortably but well within their means. He was known as a man of established means: his annual \$2,580 membership dues at the local Spring Brook Golf Club were even paid in advance last January.

Bisco's profession, his interests in cable and jewelry, and his personal life, and throughout his career he conformed easily to Exxon Corp.'s conservative corporate culture. He joined the company in 1957 after earning a degree in petroleum engineering from Louisiana State University. In 1988, he became president of Exxon's largest division.

Although many senior Exxon executives, including those at its Canadian subsidiary, Imperial Oil Ltd. of Toronto, tried to work as chauffeurs, Bisco preferred to drive himself. He left his home most days at 7:30 a.m. for the 10-minute commute to his office in Florham Park, N.J., and used drivers only for his frequent trips to the airport. According to

Lois Ferguson of the Morristown Police Department, "His insistence on driving himself to work is very much in keeping with his profile as a down-to-earth kind of guy."

Although as mysterious as Bisco's sudden disappearance is the identity of his possible abductors. A group of infant environmentalists who call themselves the Biscoes Warners have reportedly sent notes to his wife claiming to have Bisco as a hostage. Although investigators refuse to discuss the notes, they say that there is no evidence to substantiate any assumption. Indeed, Morris County prosecutor Michael Murphy said that without a current photograph or voice recording an evidence of abduction, the Bisco file will continue to be treated as "a high-stakes suspenseful case."

The mystery is especially high for Bisco's employer, Exxon, the largest company in the United States. There is widespread speculation that Bisco was asked to draw attention to the company's environmental record and to aid urgency to the agenda of the United Nations conference on the environment in Rio de Janeiro next month. Exxon is offering a reward, which it will describe only as "substantial," for information leading to his return and has set up a 24-hour hotline to take calls.

But a month after Bisco's disappearance, there are few new clues to work with and, according to Tuckin, "we would all be relieved if he would walk through the door and say he was just in the Bahamas for a brother." But the longer Bisco is gone, the less likely that scenario seems.



Bisco: reward offer

DOUGLAS MCINTYRE is Morristown

with Patricia, his wife of 37 years. Because Bisco earned \$600,000 (U.S.) a year, as well as stock options and bonuses, they lived comfortably but well within their means. He was known as a man of established means: his annual \$2,580 membership dues at the local Spring Brook Golf Club were even paid in advance last January.

Bisco's profession, his interests in cable and jewelry, and his personal life, and throughout his career he conformed easily to Exxon Corp.'s conservative corporate culture. He joined the company in 1957 after earning a degree in petroleum engineering from Louisiana State University. In 1988, he became president of Exxon's largest division.

Although many senior Exxon executives, including those at its Canadian subsidiary, Imperial Oil Ltd. of Toronto, tried to work as chauffeurs, Bisco preferred to drive himself. He left his home most days at 7:30 a.m. for the 10-minute commute to his office in Florham Park, N.J., and used drivers only for his frequent trips to the airport. According to

Lois Ferguson of the Morristown Police Department, "His insistence on driving himself to work is very much in keeping with his profile as a down-to-earth kind of guy."

Although as mysterious as Bisco's sudden disappearance is the identity of his possible abductors. A group of infant environmentalists who call themselves the Biscoes Warners have reportedly sent notes to his wife claiming to have Bisco as a hostage. Although investigators refuse to discuss the notes, they say that there is no evidence to substantiate any assumption. Indeed, Morris County prosecutor Michael Murphy said that without a current photograph or voice recording an evidence of abduction, the Bisco file will continue to be treated as "a high-stakes suspenseful case."

The mystery is especially high for Bisco's employer, Exxon, the largest company in the United States. There is widespread speculation that Bisco was asked to draw attention to the company's environmental record and to aid urgency to the agenda of the United Nations conference on the environment in Rio de Janeiro next month. Exxon is offering a reward, which it will describe only as "substantial," for information leading to his return and has set up a 24-hour hotline to take calls.

But a month after Bisco's disappearance, there are few new clues to work with and, according to Tuckin, "we would all be relieved if he would walk through the door and say he was just in the Bahamas for a brother." But the longer Bisco is gone, the less likely that scenario seems.

But a month after Bisco's disappearance, there are few new clues to work with and, according to Tuckin, "we would all be relieved if he would walk through the door and say he was just in the Bahamas for a brother." But the longer Bisco is gone, the less likely that scenario seems.

But a month after Bisco's disappearance, there are few new clues to work with and, according to Tuckin, "we would all be relieved if he would walk through the door and say he was just in the Bahamas for a brother." But the longer Bisco is gone, the less likely that scenario seems.

BUSINESS WATCH



Turning the moose loose on the land

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

At a time when regional and family businesses are facing one another in the bankruptcy courts, Moosehead Breweries Ltd. of Saint John, N.B., is not only growing, but having fun at it. Earlier this month, Moosehead cut Derek Oland propped over beer tastings in Toronto and Vancouver, turning the Moose head in Ontario and British Columbia. By July 1, the New Brunswick brand will be available across the country so that Canadians can join the many Americans who have been enjoying the brew since 1976. Moosehead is the seventh-largest seller among 445 U.S. imports.

The July 1 cross-Canada expansion is a result of tearing down provincial trade barriers that had prohibited beer brewed in one province from being sold in another. Still, the export brewers to Ontario have managed to keep Moosehead out of the province's beer stores, forcing sale of the New Brunswick company's product to liquor stores or directly to restaurants and bars. The freeing up of the trans-Canadian market will be followed, in the fall of 1993, by the removal of pricing policy barriers, which will result in better access to Canada by American brewers, who expect to quickly capitalize their current 2.5-per-cent market share to 10 per cent.

Although it sells about \$130-million worth of beer a year, Moosehead remains a pipsqueak in Canada's \$6-billion beer market, chasing a paltry 2.6 per cent of total sales, with Labatt's holding a 45-per-cent share and Molson's being next of the six. As well as its Saint John brewer, the Bay of Fundy company operates a smaller plant in Dartmouth, N.S., and licenses the Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island markets. Between them they employ about 400 people. The plants are no modest affairs of Canada's brewers, with the export line at Saint John, for instance, turning out 1,642 cents per minute, the fastest individual bottling operation in the world. Quality control is so strict that if keeps customer complaints down to an average of only seven perceiving

'If you were to compare it to milk, American beer would be the equivalent of skim and ours would be two per cent'

problems for every million bottles produced. "We can't meet the big guys race to meet," acknowledges Ernest P. Oland, Moosehead's general manager for operations in New Brunswick, "we just have to be better at what we do and use our limited resources more efficiently to make sure our beer consumers is to deserve its high reputation." That reputation, fueled by creative promotion campaigns, has earned Moosehead profitable beachheads for Moosehead in the beerstore, Australian and British markets.

To break into the United Kingdom, where the giant Whitbread & Co. has its stronghold, Moosehead ran a series of offbeat ads such as this one, headed "MAYBE LOSE TO US AGAIN, in the prestigious Times of London. "A Survey factor has had an extraordinary experience of an Ottawa canoe. . . . One aside the water ship, he was offered a drink called Moosehead, which he found difficult to describe. A police spokesman said, 'I know it sounds farfetched, but who would invent a beer that's brewed as an ice, goes down like lager and causes frost Canada?'"

A very different promotion campaign is used in the United States, stressing the Americans' perception of Canada as a more natural place

that is less populated and less polluted. The Moose on the label is meant to carry the message, as Oland puts it, "of a certain strength and masculinity." Philip Oland, the company's 40-year-old chairman (and proprietor) is slightly more blunt, guardedly pointing out that his brew is far stronger and more flavorful than what passes for beer in the United States. "There's a very light, not very full," he told me during a recent interview in Saint John. "If you were to compare it to milk, American beer would be the equivalent of skim and ours would be two per cent." (Canadian beer has a greater alcohol content than most American beers.)

It was Oland's father, George, who actually joined the Moosehead brand name one day while looking through the family archives. He discovered the bear's magnification head had been registered by the brewery, representing, as it did, New Brunswick's "king of animals." (Moose are not an endangered species in that province, although the pernicious annual hunting season in a brief two weeks Philip still buys the occasional moose head, getting it stuffed and mounted for \$2,500 at a taxidermist in Texas, N.J.)

Philip Oland's own life exemplifies what's best about family companies. Born raising by his dad, goes back to his great-grandfather, Stuenkel and John, who brewed a single vat from their family recipe at the backyard of their Dartmouth home in 1860. That "Secret October" became so popular that they eventually turned their hobby into a business, first called the Army & Navy Brewery. The little company survived recessions, fire, the great 1918 flu epidemic of 1917, takeover attempts and temperance legislation.

Philip trained as a brewmaster in England and Copenhagen, eventually moved to the Caribbean and Tisbury breweries and taking charge of the family's Canadian whisky at the age of only 25. He joined the military and rose to brigadier in the Second World War. After the war, he went through the company stages, becoming Moosehead's general manager in 1961. By the late 1970s of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, founded the New Brunswick Youth Orchestra, has headed the Saint John Board of Trade and Port Authority and contributed to his community in large and small ways. Moosehead trends upward, its sales, its reputation, its customer or competitors and finally—although it also pushes itself in having become the official beer supplier to American astronauts and the Canadian position at Expo 82.

Philip Oland is particularly proud of the fact that Moosehead will remain a family enterprise. He says that Bisco, who is now 57, designed to succeed him. "Being a family line gives you security," he boasts. "We think more of our long-term future instead of being obligated to make the most money in each quarter. It also means that our people tend to care more, they're part of something special. There's a closeness and loyalty in a family that you don't see elsewhere, plus a dedication to the community that can't be duplicated by the large external companies."

Heist a Moosehead to that!



PHOTOGRAPH BY JEFFREY M. HARRIS

Laumann: a German boat smashed its wooden side into her right leg

SPORTS

Shattered dreams

A freak accident stops a top Canadian rower

More than ever, I've realized how difficult my goal is. But I feel comfortable that I will have done everything I could have done to be ready for the gold-medal race.

—Silken Laumann, speaking to *Maclean's* from April 30

Silken Laumann lay in a hospital bed in Essen, Germany, last week, her right leg severely damaged and her Olympic dreams shattered. There were flowers and fans of good wishes, but no celebrating; the happy anniversary moment when a German boat rammed into her on May 19, Laumann, 37, the defending world champion single-scull rower, refused most painkillers, disapproving of drugs. And there has been plenty of pain. Richard Backus, medical director for Rowing Canada and Laumann's doctor for the past four years, said that she suffered lacerations to the muscles on the outside of the right calf and chip fractures to a semi-weight-bearing bone below the fibula—the small bone that runs down the outside of the leg. In the first of four operations performed at the Essen hospital, surgeons secured one of the bone chips with a screw and removed from her leg a number of wooden shavings from her broken bone. The follow-up procedures were to check for infection or any dead tissue caused by loss of blood supply; no evidence of either was found. "She is very fit, and a very surprising person in terms of her

healing capabilities," said Backus. "But even with optimal healing, it will not be sufficient to allow her to compete in the Olympics."

From her hospital bed, Laumann, who had been one of Canada's top medal prospects for the Barcelona Games, beginning July 25, said that she was "just trying to deal with the pain and trying to get through the next couple of days." The cruel paradox is that, for Laumann, the German regatta was a mere formality. Like all Canadian athletes, the Mississauga, Ont., native had to demonstrate to the Canadian Olympic Association that she suited in the top half of the world in her event to qualify for the Games. "At Essen, I certainly hope to do well, then just leave—come home and train," she said. Marianne's before leaving for the event from the Victoria camp where she trained with the Canadian men's team. She smiled, looking relaxed and confident.

Some engineers in Essen insisted that they are not to blame for what happened to Laumann, although Rowing Canada officials have called for an investigation. At nearly every rowing event of international calibre, there is a warm-up area behind the starting line. At Essen, near Düsseldorf in Germany's industrial Ruhr Valley, the course and warm-up zone are on the Balisee-See, a lake formed by the damming of the Ruhr River. Normal procedure calls for rowers to prepare for their races in two distinctly marked lanes that run in opposite

directions. And race officials usually monitor and direct traffic from a motorboat. But Laumann's coach, Michael Spangenberg, said that the warm-up area at Essen was a "free-for-all"—there were no lanes marked, there was no policing, there were even recreational boats in the area. It was an accident waiting to happen.

According to eyewitness accounts, Laumann and a two-oar German scull rowed up to the start of the race on a Friday night. They met in what would be the middle of the eight. The sharply pointed bow of the Germans' 33-foot boat struck Laumann's 26-footer, smashing its wooden side into her right leg and riding up over her right calf. Laumann tumbled into the lake. One of the German rowers jumped in and supported her in the water until a launch arrived to pick them up. Once ashore, Laumann was rushed to the hospital in Essen. The two German rowers collapsed in shock and they, too, were taken away by ambulance. Spangenberg, who rushed to the shore to meet the launch, recalled, "She was in such distress, I was oblivious to everything else but her. I didn't want to know how it happened, whose fault it was, I was just concerned with her safety. It really affected me. I was sick for a couple of days."

Suddenly, Laumann's goal is simply to heal sufficiently to return some day to the sport that she loves. Her doctor expresses confidence that she will, but, thinking of the years of effort in her quest for gold at Barcelona, Backus said, "Silken is certainly one of the exemplars of what a Canadian athlete can be, and so this tragedy is painful and affects all of us." For Laumann, there is one consolation: her boyfriend, 30-year-old John Wallace of Burlington, Ont., is a vital member of the men's four-oar eight rowing team that won a silver medal at last year's world championships in Vietnam, and will now have added impetus in Barcelona. "I would have gone there with the intention of winning," said Wallace, "but now it will be dedicated to her."

HAL QUINN

WE HELPED GET FRANK AUGUSTYN UP AND DANCING AGAIN.



THE BOSTON AUDIENCE GASPED AS FRANK'S MAGNIFICENT GRAND JÉTÉ ENDED WITH A HEART WRENCHING GRAB ON A SLIPPERY STAGE.

"INJURY IS AN OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD FOR A DANCER. MY ACCIDENT COULD HAVE MEANT THE END TO MY CAREER. FORTUNATELY I WAS PROTECTED BY CROWN LIFE."
—FRANK AUGUSTYN, PRINCIPAL DANCER, ARTISTIC DIRECTOR, OTTAWA BALLET

HIS SEVERELY TORN KNEE TENDON MIGHT WELL HAVE ENDED HIS CAREER. IT DIDN'T. FORTUNATELY FRANK AUGUSTYN WAS COVERED BY CROWN LIFE AND THEREFORE HE HAD THE IMMEDIATE MEDICAL AND TRAVEL ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO GET HIM TO TORONTO AND INTO SURGERY. THE REST IS HISTORY.

FRANK AUGUSTYN'S CAREER CONTINUES TO SOAR

CrownLife

Circle 10 on Reader Service Card

Registration mark of Crown Life Insurance Company

© 1997 Crown Life Insurance Company

You're not to be blamed if, after even a cursory visual examination of the Lexus SC 400, you find yourself consumed by a desire to possess it. For this luxury sports coupe is

in fact a rolling automotive sculpture.

Of course, further inspection will only serve to fuel the fire. Beneath the gently sloping hood waits a 4.0 litre V8 that pulls smoothly and with

authority. Press the accelerator and feel yourself sink back into the leather-upholstered seat as you zoomed from 0 to 60 mph in a scant 6.9 seconds.

Next, fill the rear silence of the interior with a crescendo of music played on the 280 watt, 7 speaker Nakamichi stereo system with 12 disc CD changer. In fact, the

closer you look at the SC 400, the more apparent it becomes that its true beauty actually lies below the surface.

To secure the name of the

Lexus dealer nearest you, just call 1-800-26-LEXUS today. Why fight it?


LEXUS
The Relentless Pursuit Of Perfection.

When It Was Decreed Thou Shalt Not Covet, This Could Not Have Been Foreseen.





Bob Bernsten at his Michigan State lab: a critical link at the role of HIV

MEDICINE

What causes AIDS?

Scientists question the accepted theories

IN 1983, French scientist Luc Montagnier's discovery of a virus widely believed to cause AIDS elicited an outpouring of optimism among researchers seeking a cure for the disease. Many of them predicted that a vaccine to control the deadly human immunodeficiency virus would soon be produced. Governments began spending billions of dollars on research into the virus and on public health campaigns aimed at limiting the spread of HIV. But now, a growing number of scientists, including Montagnier himself, have begun to question the role of HIV in the spread of AIDS. While officials of the World Health Organization estimate that about 12 million people in the world are currently infected with AIDS, many scientists now suspect that the virus alone may not be responsible for AIDS. Other controversial theories, including Peter Duesberg, a professor of molecular and cell biology at the University of California at Berkeley, go even further in questioning current thinking on

the causes and transmission of AIDS. Duesberg, who maintains that HIV has nothing to do with AIDS, has been shocking public health officials recently by claiming that homosexuals who are not intravenous drug users are safely having multiple sex partners without facing a high risk of contracting AIDS. In fact, Duesberg told *Medicine*'s last week, "There is no evidence that AIDS is an infectious disease."

While most mainstream AIDS researchers reject Duesberg's position, scientists working in the field are dividing into three distinct camps on HIV's role in AIDS. Those at the first group say that HIV, acting by itself, triggers the onslaught of AIDS, which destroys the human immune system and is always fatal. Scientists in a burgeoning second camp contend that HIV plays a critical role in causing the cells in the body's immune system to attack themselves, possibly in combination with other microorganisms. Duesberg leads a third group that claims that, although HIV is present in many

AIDS patients, it does not cause the fatal disease.

While some Canadian scientists have begun to work on the assumption that factors other than HIV may be involved in the development of AIDS, most of them reject the extreme third position. Said Mark Wainwright, director of the AIDS Centre at Montreal's McGill University, "It is not HIV as a necessary or reproducible and irreversible. It certainly is a necessary component in the development of AIDS."

Still, some of the arguments put forward by the divided AIDS scientists appear to be gaining credibility. Last month, a British government-supported medical report announced that a world fund research vessel at showing that HIV does not directly cause AIDS. And in mid-May in Amsterdam, more than 300 scientists, physicians and patients met at an international conference titled AIDS: A Different View. Montagnier, who said the meeting that he is reassessing the role of HIV in the development of AIDS, said that the virus may be just on its destructive course in the human body by changes in macrophages in the body known as myeloplasmas. Myeloplasmas are cancerous parasites in human tissue that some researchers believe may play a role in causing AIDS. As well, Robert Ross Bernsten, associate professor of physiology at Michigan State University in East Lansing, said that the myeloplasma, along with HIV, may cause the immune system to destroy itself in AIDS patients.

Another claim by Duesberg—that AIDS in the Western world is caused by drug abuse and some homosexual behavior—has caused a storm of controversy. Duesberg, who has vol-

unteered in the past to inject himself with HIV to prove that it does not cause AIDS, said that the real cause of the disease is the repeated shocks to the body's immune system caused by recreational drug abuse, certain medications prescribed to fight the disease and, in Africa, poor sanitation and malnutrition.

He said that during the past 50 years, drug abuse has soared, particularly among homosexual males who, according to Duesberg, use stimulants, amphetamines and other mood-altering drugs to boost their energy levels during sex. Duesberg said that drug abuse damages the immune system, leaving it susceptible to hundreds of microorganisms, including the hepatitis virus. Eventually, after several years of drug abuse, he says, an individual's immune system eventually collapses. "AIDS is being spread in the West by recreational drug abuse in the homosexual community," said Duesberg. "In nearly every AIDS case, you find evidence of drug abuse."

Some of Duesberg's controversial opinions are shared by the University of Michigan's Ross-Bernsten, who said that many nerve receptors, or so-called co-receptors, may be working in conjunction with HIV to cause AIDS. Like Duesberg, he said that the immune system may collapse because of continued abuse from addictive drugs or even some medical treatments, such as blood transfusions.

Ross-Bernsten also supports the controversial theory that the act of oral intercourse may intensify the body's immune system and cause disease-fighting white blood cells to attack one another. He said that, in laboratory tests, the immune system of mice collapsed

when foreign viruses was injected into their rectums. Added Ross-Bernsten, "It is very well documented that semen can suppress the immune system, but whether it is sufficient to cause AIDS still needs more investigative work."

In Canada, many AIDS researchers and activists reject Duesberg's and Ross-Bernsten's theories. They say that when safe sex is practiced, the spread of HIV and the resulting number of AIDS cases appears to slow. Said Richard Durrant, executive director of the Ottawa-based Canadian AIDS Society, a government- and privately funded umbrella organization for community organizations. "Nothing that Duesberg has said has changed our opinion on HIV."

But in Amsterdam, Montagnier, one of the most respected scientists in the field, spoke of his assignments at having AIDS research focused exclusively on his discovery, HIV. "There are two main shortcomings in the theory that HIV causes all signs of AIDS," Montagnier told the conference. "We have some laboratory results that indicate the killing effect of HIV very much depends on the presence of co-factors." Now, the search to identify and isolate the co-factors that may be involved is still a glaring uncertainty. In Britain last month, the Medical Research Council agreed to fund new research that seeks to show that AIDS is not directly caused by HIV. And British researchers say the government decided to explore alternative research as a clear indication that the virus may have an explanation for the cause of AIDS is gathering momentum.

Members of the research organizations involved, the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Epidemic Research group in London, say that while HIV may trigger AIDS, the disease occurs because the body's own immune cells deteriorate and attack one another. Said senior re-

searcher Angus Dalgleish, "Previously, the whole scientific community seemed to believe without question that because immune cells were destroyed after the virus was found to be present, then it must have been the virus that was killing them." The London group wants to develop a vaccine that would reduce the immune system in AIDS patients that antibodies attack HIV, and not the immune system.

In Vancouver, Geoffrey Hoffmann, a theoretical physicist at the University of British Columbia, views the role of HIV somewhere between Duesberg's position that it has no impact and Montagnier's growing suspicion that HIV is influenced by myeloplasmas. In his research, Hoffmann is trying to show that when HIV penetrates the body's disease-fighting T-cells, the immune system springs into action. But he shares Dalgleish's opinion that, in battling the virus, the cells also turn on the immune system and attack the body.

Michael O'Shaughnessy, head of the Vancouver-based B.C. Centre for Excellence in AIDS, which is funded by the province of British Columbia, says that he will soon begin a series of experiments on HIV-infected blood samples that will be aimed at investigating the possible role played by microorganisms as co-factors in the onset of AIDS. O'Shaughnessy said that such research is still highly speculative, because it is difficult to establish a cause-and-effect relationship between HIV and other immune parameters. Said O'Shaughnessy, "We will need to know a lot more about co-factors before we can say anything. And that will take a lot of work."

At the same time, McGill's Wainwright, who maintains that AIDS does not occur without HIV, added that there is growing pressure to recognize that other factors may influence how HIV acts in the human body. Declared Wainwright,

"We know about genetic disabilities in which people have very little ability to produce an immune response. And we know that people who are underdeveloped have a poor immune response."

But for many Canadians on the front lines in the international battle against AIDS, overlooking HIV remains the primary goal. Dr. Alan Blum, a University of Manitoba physician who is taking part in a program aimed at slowing the spread of AIDS in the African nation of Kenya, said that HIV is nearly always present in AIDS victims. According to Ronald, Duesberg and other theorists are merely part of a "red herring" that eventually "will go away." But for now, the debate over the infectiousness of AIDS simply shows how poorly understood the disease still is.

Ronald, "red herring" may eventually "go away"



Alan Blum



Selling print to a TV generation

BY GEORGE BAIN

Is the newspaper a dead duck? Or (which perhaps should have been the first question to be asked upon its death) is it a revolution upon its death?

In Britain in the 1960s, there was a newspaper revolution. The conditions that prevailed it had been recognized for years. But so long as Fleet Street in a whole continued to keep its head above water, there was no rush to see the slithering row that change would bring on the last of the last-century featherbedded over-the-hill news. Then, along came an unconventional outsider from the continent, Edgar Sheik, with plans for an all-out tabloid. Today that was in 1985. In 1984, Fleet Street's no longer representative with the national press. Newspapers have drifted away, nearly eastward to the red cliffs of the east. In all the newspapers that once occupied the street, computers are perfect and mechanical functions fewer news, better situated to electronics, have slipped that typewriter, engraver and typesetter of old.

1990, a revolution is stirring in North American newspaper heads which Fleet Street's will witness a more tech than that other way in how newspapers are made, something North American newspapers underwent with less trauma 30 years earlier. This one is different—what is put in there is made there sufficiently worthwhile to keep them in business. Again, as in Fleet Street, a galvanizing factor is concern for the bottom line, but here it goes to the point of being whether there will continue to be a bottom line at all.

Not to hide the fact, the television of the Fleet Street revolution to this column is only as a jolting illustration of how much news is supposed to be the reality business can be in reality. In democratic countries, compelling governments to wake up to facts and act upon them is a principal occupation of newspaper editorial pages. A broader television is second of their own slow recognition of observable facts about their own business. The recession we all are not quite clear with seems to be forcing a change in that. It has been unusually hard on the media, but particularly on the print

What newspapers need to do is to return to the point at which their collected wisdom said there were things they could do better than TV

media. There will be a recovery, although perhaps to a lower level of circulation and advertising than before. The worse fact is that the road line of the competition between print and television is relentlessly downhill.

According to William Thurnell, editor-in-chief of *The Globe and Mail* in Toronto, the recession has hit harder on newspaper revenues than any other since the Second World War. More important, a 1990 survey found larger percentages of respondents than in previous similar surveys putting television ahead of newspapers under most headings—for instance, as most informative medium, and more particularly as most favorable for international news, science, and even for weather and sports. Those and other dismal facts—dualism for unwavering devotees of print, as well as for newspaper people themselves—comes courtesy of Michael Adams, head of the research firm Edelman, Adams and Thurnell were two participants in a recent seminar on newspaper revival organized by the school of journalism at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Toronto. That it was thought timely to talk about the rebirth of the newspaper, as distinct from its function as a deliver-

ing vehicle, is itself reveals a new nervous anticipation.

The reason for the nervousness is not at all new. Every Canadian under the age of 40 is a television-age kid. Many of them may have shuddered all association with print as an information medium the day they left the schoolbooks. As culture strand, newspapers are living to spend unusually large amounts of money to win just enough readers to keep circulation near level with where they have been. Part of the explanation undoubtedly lies in those members of that enlarged population who have not acquired the reading habit. But another part may be that newspapers do not offer them enough that is better—better because it is different, makes more sense, is useful to them or stimulates them more—than television's life-size images.

In the beginning, television as a news medium was not much more than radio with pictures—usually pictures of the previous day's events if the events were close to home and older if they were at a distance. The first influence of television on newspapers was beneficial. It drove action editors and publishers to consider how to exploit what TV could not do well or at all. They correctly concluded that it was to provide more depth, and more of what today's news was likely to mean for the future. From that, there has been—not everywhere, and not equally—considerable backsliding. More unfortunately, it has occurred at a time when television itself has established indisputable dominance over print as the place everyone will look first for big news.

That last has had two effects. First, the front page of today's newspaper has come to look too much like last night's—just not just the late-night news but, in local affairs, the suggestion stands. Second, an endless supply of new news, virtually every hour, as on *Newsweek* and *CNN*, leaves most people superficially satisfied with less time and appetite for the solid weekly paper edition that print is still to offer. (Glasgow news reported shots of cheering soldiers greening over close walls and shouting at women opponents in scarcely heard of towns in Nicaragua, viewers are not necessarily inclined to read through to paragraph 10 to what looks to be the same story as the next day's newspaper where they would find why the soldiers were shouting and at what.)

What newspapers need to do is to return to the point at which their collected wisdom said there were things they could do better than television and that there should be built upon. One of those was to make events understandable and understood. The philosophy of "If you can't beat 'em, join 'em" could be replaced by the more sensible "You can't beat 'em, leave 'em." That will mean newspapers going more than ever before seeking their own news-gathering resources that cannot be built upon to what TV puts into story writer's pen. It will also mean more stories written to be read because they are intensely readable, rather than read lines a waste of duty, which may or may not—the odds always are on not—be printed.

CRIME

Fire in the night

A firebomb adds heat to the abortion debate

The \$50,000 surveillance system, installed after previous attacks on the building, caught the perpetrators in the act. Video cameras trained on the backdrop of Dr. Henry Morgentaler's abortion clinic, which sits on a busy street in downtown Toronto, recorded the shadowy figures spraying the three-story Victorian house in the middle of the night. A burglar with a cap pulled down over his face and an assistant carried two five-gallon gasoline cans to a basement stairwell from a back alley. The man poured the liquid under a door. As the gasoline spread across the basement floor inside, it began to evaporate. Highly explosive vapors seeped up from the basement, filling the clinic and forcing the clinic's antiseptic street into a bonfire ready to go off.

Curiously, the cameras then recorded the men returning to a ground-level back door, where he drilled a hole and ignited the volatile mix, possibly using the rock and gunpowder from a Roman candle firework later found on the scene. The force of the blast at 5:33 a.m. on May 16 was enough to blast half a mile away, it blew bricks and windows out from three sides of the building—and established a new threshold of violence in Canada's abortion debate.

While arson and bombing attacks against abortion clinics in the United States are frequent occurrences, it was the first instance in Canada of such serious sabotage. The Christian and Muslim fire gather Morgentaler's clinic, valued at about \$500,000. Confrontations on both sides of the abortion debate quickly assigned blame. Morgentaler and his followers charged that the bombing was a byproduct of inflammatory tactics used by anti-abortion campaigners. "They cannot act by democratic means so they resort to criminal acts," said Morgentaler. Leaders of anti-abortion groups denied responsibility and denounced the use of violence against Morgentaler. Some abortion opponents suggested that the arsonist might be the very father of an unborn child, as the head and sawdust to pieces, "not want to kill an," declared Richard Radwin, founder of the Ottawa-based Pro-Life Action League. "That's exactly what

Henry Morgentaler and the abortionists are doing to children in this town."

While some Morgentaler supporters speculated that the bomber might have been part of an extremist anti-abortion group in the United States, American investigators said that there was no evidence of any cross-border links. They also noted that of the 42 people charged of attacks on abortion clinics in that country



Morgentaler outside gassed clinic quickly assigning blame

since 1982, only a handful were active in anti-abortion groups. According to Jack Kilham, a Washington-based special agent with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the subjects were mostly people suffering from mental illness, publicity-seekers or burglars. "Many of them tend to be losers who are seeking a way to connect what they perceive as a heroic act on a high-reality issue," Kilham

told Maclean's. "They're suffering from delusions and need some sense of achievement." Certainly, the Morgentaler blast was the work of an amateur. An arson expert familiar with the investigation said that a professional bomber would have placed himself at a safe distance from the blast by using a remote detonating device, which can be made with easily available radio equipment. "He had to be out of his mind going the thing like that," said the expert. "There could have been enough vapors outside to blow him sky-high."

While the bombers apparently escaped the direct impact of the devastation, neighbors Garry Karas, 25, and Barbara, 48, did not. They own the semidetached unit on the other side of the eight-story building from Morgentaler's clinic. Minutes after they watched a hole made in the facade, they watched the clinic's third-floor bedroom with such force that it splintered the six-inch-thick hardwood floor on their queen-size bed.

The terrified couple grabbed some clothes and scrambled over toppled furniture, rubble and shards of glass in haste to the dark street below, where, dreading electrical fires ignited with flames, Edward Karas: "We're lucky to be alive."

At the end of last week, Karas acquired belongings and the police noted of stolen hanging laundry in her house, which suffered \$100,000 worth of damage. For the past eight years, she and Rogers have endured the strain of living next door to the controversial clinic—reminders and two earlier arson attempts, as well as five years of daily, noisy protests outside their living room window by anti-abortion activists. "I feel sorry for Morgentaler," said Karas, "but I hope he doesn't come back."

For his part, the 60-year-old doctor had not yet decided whether to rebuild his clinic on the same location. A survivor of the 1986 arson attempt, Morgentaler spent the week treating scheduled patients at one of the city's three other provincially funded abortion clinics. In a group of support, Ontario's New Democratic government, although advocates of abortion rights, pledged \$300,000 to increase both security at those facilities and clinic staff and patients in dealing with harassment. The outpouring of sympathy for Morgentaler and his patients, such as the videotaped abortions had intended.

PAUL KAHILA

PEOPLE

THAT WAS THEN, THIS IS NOW

After appearing in the blockbuster movie *E.T.* in 1982, actress Drew Barrymore developed a taste for liquor on her 16-room—at the age of 7. She says that, by 15, she was a full-fledged alcoholic and a cocaine addict, and two years later attempted to commit suicide. Now 17, Barrymore has sobered up and is starring as a murderous seductress in the new movie *Poison Ivy*, crediting her "passion and incredible ambition" for overcoming adversity and landing the part. Added the Los Angeles-born star: "All the grunting, grinding, crotch-rubbing—that's all me."

Barrymore: "passion and incredible ambition"



"There goes..."

When Johnny Carson retired last week to the host of *The Tonight Show*, he was not alone. Along with Carson, 66, one of his comic characters, including maybe Carson the Magician, peeked out from behind the curtain. Carson, 66, was the last of the television talk show. In his 30-year stint, Carson was the most talked-about man in America, with a reported \$25 million a year. Although there were no guests and a restricted audience last Friday night, the final comedy session, on Thursday night, was hosted by Carson's wife, Julia, and his son, Christopher.



Carson: farewell to Aunt Blabby

SUZUKI DOWN UNDER

Canadian environmentalist David Suzuki says that for years he avoided going to Australia because he had heard about "how serious and racist it was." But on May 29, Suzuki will finish his eighth visit Down Under since 1985. "The Australian are very open," the 56-year-old host of CBC's *The Nature of Things* told Maclean's. "They have been incredibly receptive to my ideas. I love it." Suzuki is on a 17-day tour of Australia and Papua New Guinea, where he has been giving lectures about rain-forest destruction to sold-out audiences. And although Suzuki says that he cannot explain his popularity in Oz, Ray Martin, host of the country's highest-rated nighttime TV show, summed it up: "He's got the gift of the gab and makes bloody good sense. I'm a convert."

A PAINTING TO REMEMBER MANHATTAN BY

On a tour of the United States last month, the former first lady of the Soviet Union, Raisa Gorbachova, took the Big Apple by storm. She and her husband, Mikhail, visited New Yorkers at a series of glittering fund-raising functions for the Gorbachova Foundation, which has for a personal visit to the Kremlin, and more exotic, side of the city. Travelling to the midtown SoHo district, known as a community for artists, she visited an exhibition of works by peace activist, spiritual leader and long-distance runner Sri Chinmoy. She said that she chose the Indian-born Chinmoy's "spiritually significant" 27,000th work as a gift because of its combination of colors. Added the 58-year-old Gorbachova: "The green stands for life and the blue stands for hope. And that's what I treasure in life."

A war of intrigue

In 1985, Ottawa-born writer Anthony Hyatt's novel *The Red Fox* inspired a bidding war among publishers. The ultimate winner: Hyatt himself, who became the first Canadian author to receive more than \$1 million in advances for a first novel. Now, Hyatt says that he has a bigger advance and a better book, *China Lake*. Although it is set during the Cold War and concerns the leaking of American military secrets to the former Soviet Union, Hyatt said that the book still makes a valid statement. Added the bearded 48-year-old author: "It's about power and the uses of power. The spy novel will go on."

Hyatt: "The spy novel will go on"



The Lands' End Mesh Knit Shirt

Everything about it is "cool" in all the modern definitions of the word!

2-button placket is enhanced by cross-attached buttons that stay on

Fabric is 100% combed, not combed, cotton—compacted to subtle shirings

Property suggested blended slivers yet allows for personal choice of 15 colors

Soft and so porous it resembles gauze, your most hygienic undergarment. Machine washable.

"Cool" is the first adjective that suggests itself in describing the porous fabric that lines the Lands' End Mesh Knit shirt race above the crowd. It's woven from 100% American cotton—the long staple kind from either California or the Delta, depending on which season Nature has visited most kindly in any given season.

"Cool" also describes, less literally, the unusual compacting process we specify—a process that causes no more than 1% shrinkage, versus the usual 9–12% other mesh knits working. Finally, the style of the shirt is the height of "cool," with its taped collar, reinforced shoulder seams, and—because restless counts—in busied sleeves. You can confront the world casually in this shirt, yet even live up to

the straight line you wear on more dressy occasions.

"Thousands of Lands' End customers select it from our wide range of classic clothing and accessories from which they furnish their no-nonsense wardrobes. They appreciate the quality of our offerings, our realistic prices—in this case \$19.00 U.S.—made possible by a Direct Merchandising policy that offers no middlemen markups.

Finally, they want to the ease of shopping the Lands' End way—via phone or by mail from colorful catalogs they peruse in their homes. The phone number is 1-800-356-4644 and it's toll-free. The coupon—should you choose to write to us—where it's usually displayed. We cannot send from your area.

©1982 Lands' End Inc.

To get our free catalog, call 1-800-356-4644. Dept. MC-79

Or fill in the coupon and mail to:
Lands' End Lane, Dodgeville, WI 53505
U.S.A.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Prov. _____ Postal Code _____
Telephone () _____ Apt. _____

Guaranteed Period *

80001 Lands' End Inc.

BLACK MAGIC

► Mazda's cast another spell and the fever is hot. Introducing the new limited edition black Miata SE with tan leather and the yellow Miata LE. Two new ways to thrill to the joys of open-car driving. Drop the top and feel the wind in your face. The short throw gear box makes



MIATA SE

The 1992 Miata SE and LE

Standard features include power windows, alloy wheels, 5 speed manual transmission, vacuum limited slip differential and disc brakes, catalytic steel and alloy pipes. An optional, down-hill hand-up is available too. Black Miata comes with tan leather interior. Like every Miata the Miata SE and LE come with a 3-year/50,000 km "whichever is longer", no deductible warranty and a 3-year/100,000 km major component warranty. Plus Mazda's Added Protection plan not available in

YELLOW FEVER

shifting a breeze. The double wishbone suspension and power steering let you sweep through the curves. And inside a CD player with headrest speakers surrounds you in sound. The Mazda Miata SE and LE. Get yours before the magic is gone or someone else catches the fever.



MIATA LE

mazda
IT JUST FEELS RIGHT

QUEEN CELINE

It was midnight in Manhattan as the limousine coasted through the rain-drenched streets of the deserted West Side. Exhausted after a 19-hour day of pressurized and promotional appearances, Celine Dion was heading back to the lavish Ritz-Carlton Hotel. She slumped against the leathered luxury of her seat as the car stopped under an arc of streetlights outside the firm's new store, then rose. Rocked by the wipers, Dion eased through the spray drizzle at a snail's pace critical victory. A world young woman, rich browns hair spilling down her back and a long, crisscrossed skirt open to her thigh, gazed dreamily from two life-size posters that showcased entrance to the Raging of the legend music retail chain in the United States. Caught in the act of saving the night of herself, the subject of the posters drew back into the darkness. "So," she said, with a self-mocking smile, "is *Celine Dion* makes it in America."

Success in America by any measure but her own impossible standards, Celine Dion has made it where it seems to cost most. She is the unlikely star of a rejuvenated Quebec music industry—having led it for nearly half her life with a string of now best-selling French albums in Quebec and Europe (age 44). At 24, she is poised to conquer the English-speaking world as well. Her first English album, *Unison* (1990), has sold 1.4 million copies on the international market. And six weeks after its release in the United States, Dion's second English album, titled simply *celine*, was #14 on the May 23 *Billboard* list of the Top 200 albums. The former child star from Charlevoix, Que., 20 km east of Montreal, has vaulted from the crowded racks of the townhouse to New York's "celebrity of the day," as a city celebrity-tracking service designated her on April 20 (age 43). The service declared her to be more interesting than the visiting British rock band Genesis on dependant Sound president Michael Gorbach. Said Dion's manager, René Angélil: "That girl has a star over her head—she's got *lequel*."

There is every indication that Dion has captured more than the fleeting attention of a capricious industry. Anxieties for her soaring live-active voice, her fair for drama and her quietly sensuality. Canadian *Weekend* cartoonist Sony Massé credits to re-ignite Dion's contract last fall, a \$10-million deal for five albums in the next 30 years, before Sony's American label, Epic Records, snatched her away. In two years, Dion has appeared on almost every major U.S. daytime talk show, often twice. The reclusive

Michael Jackson sent her the black beads that he wore on the video *Thriller*. Jon, Prince wrote *With This Year for Dion*, then called to tell her she was "a sweet singer." Said Canadian-born composer and producer David Foster, who produced five of the songs on Dion's *Unison* album: "Celine exceeds the boundaries of talent. I don't know if she'll reach the heights of Barbra Streisand, but she's nobody else in the race."

The comparison to Streisand is a powerful cheer for Dion—and a not flag to critics back home who raise the mercurial Canadian gibe about selling out for stardom. Dion is disarmingly frank about her idolatry of the multibillioned American actress and singer. Dion revealed that three days into *Unison* and the Road at the Academy Awards on March 26, during a brief moment before two billion television viewers, she almost lost her breath when she spotted her eyes and saw Streisand's green eyes staring back at her from the audience. Declared Dion: "I don't admire Streisand just because she's American. Singers are members of one big family, like athletes and actors."

But Dion is just as candid about her determination to be rich and famous. With the same enthusiasm as a star-struck fan on a movie lot, she rolled down a row of high-fashion houses on Boulevard des Capucines in Los Angeles at the Academy Awards and the money of music soon as the most stage-side backstage. Said Dion, clapping her own acting experience as a French-language mini-series on Radio-Canada: "To sing a song 200 times is a story that doesn't even happen to show-people before to lead it. There's an intense sense of awe, for sure." In a Toronto radio interview in April, without celebrity interviewer Brian Lowman asked Dion if she was planning a movie career. He read singer Whitney Houston's role in the movie *The Bodyguard*, currently in production. Said Lowman: "I could see her eyes lighting, as though she were thinking, 'So, it's possible, it's possible.'"

Despite the strenuous effort to break into the English market, Dion remains the most popular singer in Quebec. In a poll last January in *Le Journal de Montréal*, she was voted the most popular Quebec female vocalist by a landslide vote. In fact, she also led the poll as the most accomplished Quebec public figure of 1991—the year after the collapse of the *Mir* nuclear disaster and the rebirth of Quebec nationalism—with twice as many votes as the combination of Bloc Québécois leader Lucien Bouchard and Premier Robert Bourassa. "In



Quebec, it's over when I have dinner in a restaurant," said Dion. Her boyfriend, or lack of them, are a cause of endless speculation (Dion says that there is a significant man in her life). "According to Quebec newspapers," she said with a laugh, "I've been proposed twice when I didn't even have a boyfriend."

Dion's music is popular, but on two occasions she has been chosen into Quebec's linguistic battle. In October, 1990, she refused to accept a Quebec music award as anglophone artist of the year. Choosing to make the dramatic declaration at the podium the night of the awards that she was "proud to be Québécoise," Dion drew harsh criticism from the anglophone press for exploiting an embarrassing incident for its publicity value. In March, the Quebec anglophone media noted that the award on Dion's first name had been dropped from the covers of her two English albums. Said Dion: "What is the difference? It's my name."

President: In Quebec, Dion is known as "la fille Québécoise" with good reason. Quebecers have watched Dion grow up: Her life story is an integral part of the province's lore. Original admirers were a small circle of local residents who frequented Le Vieux Baril, a piano bar and restaurant owned by her parents, Adélard and Thérèse Dion, as the town of Charlevoix. There, a precocious freestyle artist stood atop a table and belted out the songs of Jacques Brel. Before long, customers called in advance to book their evening plans around the performances of "that little girl."

Dion was the youngest in a band of nine daughters and five sons beginning with music. Thérèse Dion played the violin, and her husband, the accordion. The children took turns singing and waiting on tables. A typical family gathering, with an assortment of instruments, was a jettison of traditional and contemporary songs. Recalled Dion: "I would run—running as fast as I can—home from school. I couldn't wait to come back to the basement to hear them rehearse every day. When I was 12, I told my mom that all I dreamed about was singing."

Thérèse Dion raised her daughter's gift and accepted her dreams. But she insisted that the child be managed professionally. First, the family recorded a demonstration tape in the basement of their home of the little girl singing a new song. Charming as she was (Quoting her a friend, written by Dion's mother and arranged by Dion and her brother Jacques, Thérèse wrapped up the tape, added red ribbon and enclosed a note: "This is a 10-year-old with a fantastic voice. Please listen to her. We want her to be like Garçon Réno." And they sent it to René Angélil).

Legend: That tape launched a Quebec show business legend, Angélil, a well-known Montreal impresario who had guided both Reno and child star René Séguin to prominence, was unmoved by the note and depressed over a dispute with Reno that had ended their partnership. The package lay unopened on his desk for two weeks. Said Angélil: "Reno had led all in Quebec wanted to be either Garçon or René." At the crying of another Dion, brother Michel, Angélil finally played the song and immediately asked to hear Dion in person.

The girl who arrived at the office the next day with her mother was shy and demure, with conspicuously long eyebrows. Said Angélil: "You wouldn't say she was a child child, but she had these incredible brown eyes. I asked her to pretend she was in front of 2,000 people. When I handed her a pen to use as a microphone, she closed her eyes and she was there. I had goose bumps

listening to that voice, as full of feeling, and color than her lyrics."

Anguil said that he believed that the artist on having full control over the singer's career. In fact, a common criticism of Dion is her apparent willingness to sacrifice her independence to achieve fame. Anguil arranged the contracts and selected the material for her early French albums. He also oversaw a grueling pace of performances and recording sessions. When she completed at the age of 18 of being locked in a little-girl image, he advised her to disappear from public view for a year.

During that time, she cut and promoted her last, but her first truly successful, replaced her childhood wardrobe with flamboyant outfits and spiked heels—and played into a two-month English career. Said Lussan: "She has been extremely smart. Still, that's not unusual in a celebrity world where Elizabeth Taylor has never been inside a supermarket."

The degree of Dion's dependence on her manager was evident in New York. Discovering in the hotel lobby that she had neither the number nor the key to her suite, she demanded: "I have never checked into a room myself. I don't know how to even order room service." Still, the resilience of their partnership surfaced on May 17 in Los Angeles when the workaholic Anguil suffered a heart attack. It was then who took control. She put him into a taxi and they went to hospital. That evening, she flew alone and in tears to New York and then to Europe to confirm the promotional tour. Anguil is normally preoccupied at home in Montreal. Interviewed in Paris by the Quebec weekly *7 Jours*, Dion said: "I feel like a car without an engine. Here is the engine of my life and, without him, there are things I simply can't figure out."

Now, Anguil's carefully orchestrated Dion's shift to the English market, in doing so, both he and Dion have lost a measure of artistic control to Sony Canada, which is spending an estimated \$1 million to promote its greatest artist in the hope that she will pursue her own company out of it. Dion said: "I don't see any criticism here, as Dion's career has been, her music is becoming more contrived. Hugh Winz, pop-music critic for the New York *Daily News*, describes her sound as 'barrel and equally pure.' But when people make plans in English, I laugh because I want to be rich, but sometimes I don't understand everything, or else I really want to say something but it doesn't come out as well as I want." In her native language, Dion is known for her passion, wit and a rollicking sense of humor. Her French music tends to be more subdued, with fewer songs about love and loss. Indeed, her latest French album, *Don chantre* (Plamondon 1994), features the complex, provocative lyrics of leading Qué-

bec composer Luc Plamondon. She speaks her French concerts with devastating spontaneity of Steward and Jackson. The English versions, by comparison, are frequently criticized by a bilingual public. Said Dion: "I have to pretend I am a strong person. But really I am so tired of making a mistake."

Or greater concern to the perfectionist in the face of turning her voice. Followed by a series of performances that included a three-week *52 Star* on November 1990, to promote *Ones* at record-store conventions, Dion lost her voice completely midway through a concert in Sherbrooke, Que.

Plamondon New York throat specialist Walter Gould advised her to stop speaking for three weeks. She took her time, at last, on a beach in Arriva and communicated with Anguil and family members by sign language or notes scribbled on paper. The score led to extraordinary precautions that Dion still employs. She rarely speaks on the day of a performance, always travels with two handsets, does vocal exercises for 30 minutes every day and abstains from tobacco and alcohol. Said Anguil: "When Céline stopped singing for the other half of it in the rest of the place, whenever she was, I knew she had what counted to be a star."

Pressure: Dion's is a life of almost constant pressure, and at times the pressure paid up. One day during the New York trip, she emerged from the star. Good Morning America studio to discover that her limousine had been chased from its illegal parking spot. Her hair was frizzy from the humidity. And once worst, she was caught for a wave of hair-raising. "When I feel like this, there are only two things that help," she said, looking back Broadway. "One is cleaning up my closet and throwing out everything I haven't worn for a year." She modeled heels in a city machine, then added: "The other is giving my mom or my sister a floral and a massage."

When not working, Dion retreats to the house in the Laurentian Mountains that she shares with her parents, in a rural town and two white dogs. Decorated by Dion entirely in white, the place overlooks the old resort of St-Amand-de-la Vallée. It is a place where she can wipe off her makeup, get her hair into a ponytail and relax around her dog, Jacques. There is a continuous flow of friends, artists, writers and actors, and there is even the occasional off-the-wall song along.

But Dion paid those measures alone. She had a job to do and a record to put. "Maybe I'd feel better if I stopped traffic," she said with a wicked smile. While that, she stepped into her little black dress. A truck loaded with her and, for a moment, it seemed that Céline Dion had stopped New York.

born composer Luc Plamondon. She speaks her French concerts with devastating spontaneity of Steward and Jackson. The English versions, by comparison, are frequently criticized by a bilingual public. Said Dion: "I have to pretend I am a strong person. But really I am so tired of making a mistake."

Or greater concern to the perfectionist in the face of turning her voice. Followed by a series of performances that included a three-week *52 Star* on November 1990, to promote *Ones* at record-store conventions, Dion lost her voice completely midway through a concert in Sherbrooke, Que. Plamondon New York throat specialist Walter Gould advised her to stop speaking for three weeks. She took her time, at last, on a beach in Arriva and communicated with Anguil and family members by sign language or notes scribbled on paper. The score led to extraordinary precautions that Dion still employs. She rarely speaks on the day of a performance, always travels with two handsets, does vocal exercises for 30 minutes every day and abstains from tobacco and alcohol. Said Anguil: "When Céline stopped singing for the other half of it in the rest of the place, whenever she was, I knew she had what counted to be a star."

Pressure: Dion's is a life of almost constant pressure, and at times the pressure paid up. One day during the New York trip, she emerged from the star. Good Morning America studio to discover that her limousine had been chased from its illegal parking spot. Her hair was frizzy from the humidity. And once worst, she was caught for a wave of hair-raising. "When I feel like this, there are only two things that help," she said, looking back Broadway. "One is cleaning up my closet and throwing out everything I haven't worn for a year." She modeled heels in a city machine, then added: "The other is giving my mom or my sister a floral and a massage."

When not working, Dion retreats to the house in the Laurentian Mountains that she shares with her parents, in a rural town and two white dogs. Decorated by Dion entirely in white, the place overlooks the old resort of St-Amand-de-la Vallée. It is a place where she can wipe off her makeup, get her hair into a ponytail and relax around her dog, Jacques. There is a continuous flow of friends, artists, writers and actors, and there is even the occasional off-the-wall song along. But Dion paid those measures alone. She had a job to do and a record to put. "Maybe I'd feel better if I stopped traffic," she said with a wicked smile. While that, she stepped into her little black dress. A truck loaded with her and, for a moment, it seemed that Céline Dion had stopped New York.

R. KATE FULTON in New York City

TAKING MANHATTAN

CELINE DION IS THE TOAST OF NEW YORK

For Céline Dion, New York City is a blur of activity, a series of scenes from windows, the swirl of skyscrapers from a jetliner, the dark line of the Hudson River from a limousine, the lights of Broadway glowing two 30 days hence, a \$300-a-night hotel suite. Madison's *Senior Writer R. Kate Fulton* accompanied the Quebec star as a mere *Montreal* trip and discovered that where Dion goes to Manhattan, hard work stops at pleasure.

5 a.m. The wake-up call is unnecessary. Céline Dion barely slept. "All night long I kept repeating to myself, 'OK, let's get busy,'" she says while sitting her hair in large red rollers. No makeup artist at this morning—she has on 79 appearances today. Dion expertly makes herself up, then chooses a look: playful and pale pink. She picks a jacket. Dion's service delivers a quarter breakfast of toast and butter.

7:15 In the limousine, Terry Cole, the escort from Epic Records, outlines an agenda that will begin at 7:30. New York's largest Top 40 radio station.

7:40 Perhaps by coincidence, her song "The Ashes We To" is in the air when Dion enters the writing room. The show's hosts announce a "Name This Host" contest in honor of their "April in the Park" concert. Dion appears not to hear. She shrugs her hair and one finger starts to bleed. A woman offers cottons on her that she has stolen \$500 worth of whiteout from her employer every week for the past nine years. "It's confidential," explains the producer. "People call up and ask: 'You're going to be on the cover of something.'" Dion blanches. "Are you trying to tell me to make something?" she asks at obvious distress. "No," replies the producer. "Well, of course, you want to."

8:20 At last, slow time. The questions are predictable. Dion is asked about the difficulties of learning English, her large family, her appearance on the *Academy Awards*. She answers with enthusiasm. She goes out to eat with a sense of history and the food with an "I'm regular girl" attitude. Mr. Leonard Says Co., who takes in the writing room "Celine is a public relations dream."

8:40 Dion is asked on her way to her first French match having an affair with her employer. "It is obvious stupid. The latter says a glossy accident English that 'Mon-



Dion: meetings and music from 5 a.m. to 11:30 p.m.

neur" keeps coming to her room every night. "Madness" is repeating three second child. Dion actually writes her hair and replies—in French. The mood fluctuates.

8:40 In the limousine, Dion bursts out laughing. "Do you believe that? I'm 24. I'm not married, I have no babies. She asks me to resolve a situation. At 24, I'm not married in her name for my baby and sing. 'I'm not any longer, she says, too easy for your show.'"

10:30 Dion arrives at her hair stylist's office on East 77th Street. "I love the smell here," she says in the lobby. "I know I am into what I smell." Her manager, David Anguil, is waiting in the office. Gwyneth Paltrow, Dion's doctor, prescribes antibiotics and takes away to clear up the remnants of a flu attack. The walls are lined with photographs and notes of gratitude from stars including Luciano Pavarotti and Barbra Streisand. "I cannot find the

words to tell you how the place makes me feel," Dion says. "They take care of me. You cannot find many people who really care."

11:40 Anguil jumps into the limousine with a copy of *Billboard* magazine. He reports that *You Ain't My* is No. 30 on the American Adult Contemporary chart after only two weeks. Better still, he adds, the song is listed with a bullet, which means that it is expected to climb higher. Core says that Good Morning America wants

Dion to sing the song on the show. The *Entertainment Tonight* tapes the next day is still on "It's starting." Anguil says to Dion.

12:15 p.m. Dion is scheduled to have a 30-minute interview at Epic Records with the rock critic for the *Rolling Stone*. She gives her 45 minutes.

1:30 Dion meets with Epic's production team. Singer Michael Bolton wants Dion on an opening act on a summer tour. Dion will open for one summer in the United States. Then, she will fly to headline her own tour.

7:30 Epic executives invite Dion to a private screening of her new album. Dion's latest video, *Don't Denies* in her suit, makes away from the screen. "Oh God," she squeals as Jackson covers with black supermodel Naomi Campbell. "It's so easy for me. An American like Dion's hard to be so brave. 'I love your album,' he says. 'You did it just the way I wanted it.'"

8:20 The limousine drops Dion and Anguil at the hotel. The waiter driver hands them a note. "This is for you, because you give me much of yourself." She says two telephone interviews later, Dion rests for 30 minutes.

7:45 A cardinal New York City and Dion arrive at the Upper East Side restaurant. Céline's 18-minute early show runs as Dion, at a straight black sequin with rhinestones, depicts *Mon bébé* in the moon. This dinner is important. Among the 12 guests are radio executives and editors of *Billboard* and *MTV* magazines, the babies of the recording industry. The editor-in-chief of *Billboard* says to Dion: "You're a 'diver'."

11:30 Dion and Anguil exchange looks over the heads of the dinner guests. Anguil works. And, not seeming to notice the New York crowd lining about her, she walks back to

THE QUEBEC SONGBOOK

A NEW GENERATION COMES ON STRONG

The people in the crowd at Ritou Audio, a recording studio in downtown Montreal, were young, spirited and clearly as much into music as they were into the artist. There were about 200 of them, crammed around a stage in a hip-like room where the light was dim, the music deafening. They cradled plastic cups of Quebec-produced Beaufort beer as they sang and danced in time with the pulsing rhythms. The slender blonde at the micro-

phone was France D'Amour, the only girl in Québec's pop scene. She was 24, wearing a black jacket and jeans, looking like a young Céline Dion and a young Madonna. She was singing "Je t'aime" (I love you) in French, the song that has made her the most popular female singer in Québec. She was also singing "Je t'aime" in English, the song that has made her the most popular female singer in the United States.

She was singing "Je t'aime" in French, the song that has made her the most popular female singer in Québec. She was also singing "Je t'aime" in English, the song that has made her the most popular female singer in the United States.



Desjardins in Paris. Literally dozens are enjoying robust sales at home and in Europe.

phone was France D'Amour, and she was singing "Je t'aime" in French, the song that has made her the most popular female singer in Québec. She was also singing "Je t'aime" in English, the song that has made her the most popular female singer in the United States.

The young singer rock singer seems destined to replace her siblings. To date, sales for the 40 French album, which was released late in April, have reached 1,500 copies, and it is still climbing the charts. If *Amour* continues to

the potential market. "Quebec's a pretty small place, it's not the same as the United States," says Keith Brown, president of Montreal's Aquarian Records, whose new subsidiary, Toca Music, is the label of musicians including D'Amour and Nicholas Desjardins, 24, another rising young rock star. "But that has not prevented us from turning out recordings that regularly go platinum. In fact, we're already a household name, almost as much as it is."

Pushy. For established performers including the Montrealer's Mitou and the Montrealer's Mitou, a quarter of a million in sales is routine. Rocker Jean Leloup, singer-guitarist Luc de Larosière and the funky David Lévesque, all rising stars, regularly reach the 100,000 mark, as do traditional ballad singers Richard Desjardins,

Richard Desjardins and Michel Rivard. Newcomer Kithia is well on the way to becoming Québec's African-music queen, while another new arrival, Julie Masse, is the current golden girl of the pop scene. Masse's first album, *Julie Masse*, released last year, has sold 180,000 copies. Adeline Adams for her *A cause* (I'm sorry) (Against the Light), released on May 2, indicates an even bigger success. According to Donald Thibault, chairman and CEO of Donald K. Donald Group of Companies, the leading Québec promoter and the local representative for more than a third of the province's performers, approximately five separate acts are earning "extremely lucrative rewards." 25 acts are making "good money" and another 30 are "beginning to break through." Declared Thibault: "The place is New York, Hollywood and Nashville all rolled into one."

The number of record companies, too, is impressive. There are currently more than 40 independent record labels operating in the province. Ten years ago, Québec companies controlled a mere 10 per cent of the record-making market in the province. Last year, the market share of local enterprises rose to 20 per cent. Admittedly, part of the 40 existing record companies are small affairs. But whether large or small, all are actively engaged in developing local talent.

Talent. Public society has been an important element. Québec's cultural affairs ministry has been handing out close to \$2 million annually since 1984 in grants to support the manufacture of locally produced records and videos and to assist in the production of Québec artists. A similar federal initiative, the Social Reaching Development Program, has injected close to \$2 million into the Québec industry each year since 1984.

As well, Québec has a solidly entrenched media and broadcast network that promotes—and profits from—Québec artists. Dozens of government-run radio stations have developed a star system that does not exist anywhere else in Canada. At the same time, hundreds of radio stations and more than 40 private television stations, including the 24-hour all-music cable channel MusiquePlus, are eagerly anxious to be the source for talent. CBC, meanwhile, requires that francophone music make up 65 per cent of locally broadcast music. Best rock star Nicholas Desjardins: "For a performing artist, it's fantastic." He added: "Just off the top of my head, I can think of nine regularly scheduled television shows that consistently require acts. When else in Canada does that kind of attention exist?"

The real secret of the current success of many Québec performers, however, appears to be their audience. Said Mark Lévesque, rock-music critic of Montreal's *Le Quotidien*: "If an artist is doing good, there is no doubt that sales will follow. The Québec market is a big one, and it's growing. The Québec market is a big one, and it's growing. The Québec market is a big one, and it's growing."



Mitou, a supportive provincial audience.

Such support crosses linguistic lines. Montrealer Sam Jordan, who sings in English, and the Sept-Îles-based duo Kithia, singing in the native language Montaignais, have a strong following among francophones. Anglo-British Meyer, the 22-year-old lead vocalist in World on Fire, noted that his band, which uses only English lyrics, has a strong francophone following. He added: "The people here are very supportive of their artists. You can live off Québec all by itself. You can tour through the province for two years and people will keep coming."

Seaside. But Anglo music lovers outside Québec are not in a hurry to cross linguistic boundaries. Most francophone performers who are successful seem to be the province's more nearly unknown in English-speaking Canada—unless, like Céline Dion and a few others, they begin to perform in English. Robin Fugère, president of Les Productions Populaires, a Montreal-based record producer, says the blame for the problem lies with the lack of any effective means to transport Québec music to Anglo-Canadian. He pointed to what he described as a "time-out factor" at work among those who buy music for radio stations and other outlets in the English-speaking parts of the country.

Fugère said that few operators are willing to take a chance on French music for fear that they will lose sales. He encountered that attitude when trying to promote Richard Desjardins outside of Québec: "It's not that there are not any vehicles available for them to get on to it. It's just to try to get them to market. It's just to try to get them to market."

In France, meanwhile, French-Canadian performers are in vogue, surpassing the popularity of such earlier Québec stars as Robert Charlebois, Félix Leclerc and Gilles Vigneault. The biggest Québec sensation overseas is Richard Desjardins, but several others are following in his path. In February, Mitou signed a contract with Polygram, a major label in France. Both Luc de Larosière, whose specialty is intelligent, guitar-driven rock, and Jean Leloup, a hard-driving rock-'n'-roll of the old school, have managed both critical and popular success in France recently. Last week, he had a single in France's Top 10. Luc de Larosière, a country-rock singer who, despite her francophone origins, sings in English, has been playing the 1,800-seat Olympia concert hall in Paris. And Richard Desjardins, whose ballads about Québec life are delivered in soul, or street dialect, was rave review for recent performances. "He works so wonderfully, his music often beautiful, he's a welcome presence in France," declared an article in the respected newspaper *Le Monde*, which went on to describe him as a combination of Bob Dylan, Tom Waits, Jacques Brel—and Victor Hugo.

Investor Nicholas Carreau, the president of Montreal's Toca Music, compares the current French invasion by Québec musicians to the triumphant arrival of the Beatles in North America in the 1960s. "The French seem to think they've discovered a new Liverpool in Québec," he said. "Rock [Vigneault] paved the way for them. Five years ago, you could give away a Québec artist in France." Francophone Québec performers are creating the Atlantic with guitar and guitar now that it remains to be seen if they can cross the geographically less daunting, but linguistically forbidding, boundaries into the English North American market.

BARRY CAME in Montreal with LAAS TURNER in Toronto.

ROCH 'N' ROLL

A QUEBEC STAR EYES THE ENGLISH MARKET

They began to chant—nearly all 12,000 of them—long before he appeared onstage. “Le Deux Roch” (“Two Rocks”), they shouted in unison, mixing a rhythmic cry that reverberated around the exterior of Montreal’s venerable Forum. And when Roch Yvinec finally dashed into view one night earlier this month, perched on a floating disc and holding a black guitar, the swarthy young and female members of the audience rose to their feet and screamed. Dressed in jeans, a school-style leather bomber jacket and cowboy boots, and frequently flashing a boyish grin, Yvinec looked like a wholesome college student. For most of the next two hours, the crowd remained standing and screaming as the 26-year-old singer and songwriter, born in rural St. Basile, N.B. (and now based in Montreal), strayed back and forth. Although there is a lightness-to-his-music that suggests a lack of substance, the young woman in the audience did not seem to care. They pelted him with teddy bears and flowers, demanding, and receiving, eight encores. And when it was all over, the pop star left his devoted followers in awe as the dingy crowd that he had tossed their way, uncaring a frozen tug of war, as he retreated offstage.

Fascinating: Yvinec has been performing similar feats of magic all year. His two Montreal shows followed a grueling three-month European tour that took him to 55 cities in four countries. In the process, he managed to cement his reputation as the pop darling of young women, particularly francophones—even as his music was criticized in the press as incoherence and inspired, A star at Quebec ever since the title song of his 1999 first album, *Milieu*, became a runaway hit (the album sold 300,000 copies in the province), Yvinec is now an even bigger sensation in France, where sales of *Milieu* reached 1.25 million—and where the daily *France-Inter* proclaimed him “French woman’s preferred Canadian.”

Now, Yvinec has set his sights on an even bigger prize: “English-speaking North America is where I want to go now,” Yvinec told *Marlowe* in an interview shortly after his return from Europe. “The market is bigger and the rewards are higher, of course, but what it really comes down to is the challenge.” He said, “I just want to see if I’m good enough to make it there.”

Certainly, Yvinec has more than met the challenge of the European market: In this year’s tour, he drew more than half a million spectators to 80 shows, such as last concert, held in France, Switzerland, Belgium and Ital-



Yvinec: Like any successful artist, he can afford to brush aside his detractors

land. And on April 17, in the undisputed highlight of his European circuit, he delivered an outdoor performance in front of the Eiffel Tower to a crowd of 35,000—and a TV audience of 12 million. Declared Yvinec: “I don’t have the words to describe the fantastic feeling that drove me.”

The singer has been interviewed on scores of European television programs, cross-exam-

ined on everything from his romantic life and agency-class image (he smokes alcohol and tobacco, and is decidedly general enough) to the state of Canada’s native population. His classic, charmed features have appeared on the covers of magazines that include *Paris Match* and *20th-Century*. And he has been the subject of lengthy articles in dozens of magazines aimed at teens, as well as such respected



Those far away vodkas with strange sounding names.



That Rocky Mountain water and Canadian Prairie Rye Grain.

Pure Alberta Vodka. Proud Canadian Vodka.



For the latest news, call 1-800-351-5281 (toll-free) or 1-800-351-5277 (toll-free).



**CANADIAN
MAGAZINES**
FOR EVERYONE 1992

Now, 245 publications to choose from!

The new 1992 Canadian Magazine Publishers Association catalogue is the best and only source for individual descriptions of Canada's magazines. An incredibly wide variety of special interest topics and points of view are represented by 245 magazines, covering every interest and taste.

Fill in the attached coupon today and for just \$5 (includes GST, postage and handling) we'll send you our new catalogue.

Subscribe now to your favourite magazines with our easy-to-use detachable order form.

YES!

Send me the new 1992 CMPA catalogue. I enclose my cheque for \$5 (GST postage and handling are covered in this amount).

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Prov _____

Postal Code _____
Maclean's



2 Street Siml
Toronto, Canada
M5V 1H5

COVER

periodicals on France's *Le Monde* newspaper and the steady national weekly *La Presse* (English).

Vassie has no ready explanation for his success. "It all happened so fast that I haven't had time to work it out," he said in the unaccented English of his native New Brunswick (he is fully bilingual). "I think we managed to put together some good lyrics with some good music that just happened to catch the public mood. I also think that it might have something to do with the fact that they don't use a little music in France so that I'm a North American who speaks French." He passed for a moment, then added: "But to tell you the honest truth, I don't really have an adequate explanation beyond all of the usual tired old clichés about having the right stuff at the right time."

Whatever the reasons, Vassie clearly has no intention of resting on his laurels. He is currently putting the finishing touches on a concept album recorded during his recent tour, as well as preparing an all-English album (his 1990 release, *Rock Fizzle*), and he is a double record with half its songs in English consisting mostly of his own compositions: it is scheduled for release late this year or early in 1993. A spokesman for his record company, Les Disques StarStar Records in Montreal, says that it is on the verge of signing a distribution deal with a major foreign label.

Drawbacks: There is, as well, a Hollywood movie in the works. A cop-and-robber thriller tentatively titled *Amour et Balles*, it is scheduled to begin shooting this summer in France and the United States. Vassie will play the private-eye role of a veteran policeman played by the French star of the TV series *Mélieux*, who won 1975. The movie will represent Vassie's second stint as an actor. Two years ago, he played a cocky hockey player named Danny Ross in the TV action *Lance et compte* (R. Short, R. Sorel), which was a big hit in Quebec but attracted few viewers when it appeared in English Canada on the CBC.

Vassie's high-profile globe-trotting continues to far removed from his roots in St. Boniface, the Acadia town of 4,000 where he was born. His Quebec-born parents, René and Edna Vassie, were both English teachers, and René, the oldest of three children, grew up speaking both English and French. Those early roots are still venerated in his accent in French, which tends to be more mid-Atlantic than earthy Quebec patois. "I still think most of

the time in English," he said, "and I write most of my songs first in English, then translate them into French."

The family moved to Notre-Dame-de-Lac, 200 km northeast of Quebec City, where Vassie was 12—the age when he decided that he wanted to become a professional hockey player. A gifted athlete, he had to abandon his hopes for a life in professional sports when he suffered a serious knee injury at 16 while playing pickup baseball. He retreated to the guitar, which he had begun to play four years earlier, and which he still likes to call "my best friend." He began to tinker with songwriting. "I started out as a folkie and I guess, deep down, I'm still a folkie," said Vassie, noting

off: "Sold the singer: 'Everything just went boom.'"

Success, however, has had its drawbacks. On May 11, Lussaud launched a \$30-million suit against Vassie and Vincent in Quebec Superior Court, claiming that his former friend and his uncle had both deceived him when he helped turn Vassie into a star. In the statement of claim, Lussaud argued that he has the right to one-third of Vassie's net profits since *Milieu*, which he estimates to be \$40 million, as well as other fees.

Defectors: Last year, Vassie also reached an out-of-court settlement with agents for Neil Diamond, who had claimed that Vassie's song *On the Outside* bore too many similarities to



Vassie: "They find me a little exotic in France so that I'm a North American who speaks French."

that his music has been influenced by James Taylor, Elton John, Gordon Lightfoot and Neil Diamond.

Vassie continued to dabble in writing and singing while studying for a physiotherapy degree at the University of Ottawa. It was during that time that he also formed a friendship that would later prove critical to his musical career: Sébastien Lussaud, a hockey buddy, helped him write the romantic ballad *Milieu*, inspired in part by Lussaud's breakup with a girlfriend of the same name. As well, Lussaud's uncle, Paul Vassie, was then a prominent radio host. Under constant pressure from his nephew, Vincent finally agreed to give Vassie a start, convincing (at last) as the young man's manager. A few years of television appearances followed. But when the album *Milieu* finally appeared, Vassie's career took

Diamond's 1971 hit *Play Me*. And Vassie's lyrics continue to attract other artists' criticism for their lack of depth. The Paris daily *Libération* described his work as "simple syrup code." And Montreal's *Le Devoir* newspaper recently described his performances at the Proms as "a magnificently decorated shell—but an empty shell."

But Vassie acknowledges little criticism over other legal problems or critical scorn. "I'm in the business of making money," and the singer. "And if you look at this my my audience react, you'll have to admit that I may be doing something right." Later, more happily successful artists, such as Vassie, have failed to win over all the critics. And like any superstar, he has tried to brush aside his detractors.

BARRY CAME in Montreal



Thomson (bottom left), Leonard Whiting (top left), Rangas' anxiety and magic

THEATRE

Fascism's evil spell

A dark opera takes an excursion into cruelty

MARIO AND THE MAGICIAN
Libretto by Harry Solomon
Libretto by Rod Anderson
Directed by Robert Carver

For many opera lovers, the only excitement worth listening to are dead. Only a few contemporary composers, most notably the American Philip Glass, have managed to find a niche among Mozart, Verdi and Wagner in the schedules of modern companies. In Canada, Harry Solomon has been bravely fighting that trend since he first began to write operas in the 1950s. Now 66, Solomon is best known for his 1967 work, *Love After Love*. On May 18, the Canadian Opera Company mounted the first performance of his most operatic, *Mario and the Magician*, based on a novella by the German writer Thomas Mann at Toronto's Elgin Theatre. The \$11 million production is darkly colorful, ambitious and expertly performed, but it is unlikely to replace *La Traviata* or *The Magic Flute* on any list of memorable favorites.

The choice of the Mann tale as the basis for

an open arena solo. Opera is the most deeply bewitched dramatic of the art forms. It requires moments of high contrast and conflict. But Mann's parable about the race of fascism lacks the obvious shock, not of fearfully magnificent events. In the late 1920s, German novelist Stefan (Theodor) Mann, his wife, Martha (Martha) Mann, and their two children go to Italy on a holiday, only to encounter rude discrimination from the other residents of their resort. An official lines them because their young daughter appears respectfully asked as a public health. A headmaster refuses them dinner right at the hotel restaurant. Finally, they attend a lengthy magic show conducted by a sinister magician, Capla, who accuses them for being too ignorant. In that performance, which ends in violence, symbolizes the rising tide of fascism in Europe.

The Italy of Mann and the Magician is a cheerful place. The run is oppressive. The dark-and-dark Italian are only, cruel and screamingly condemned in the opera's opening scene, Solomon, Robert Anderson and director Robert Carver convey the mood of

depressing tragedy with great force. Solomon has contributed a score of subtle rhythms and many themes, using minor keys to suggest the sadness and anomic society of so Italy in the grip of territorial hatreds and fears. Stefan's family is subtly threatened at every turn.

But that powerfully established mood, sustained through three hours, eventually gives, indeed, Mario and the Magician is a one-note opera which hangs on that atmosphere to suggest that its message begins to seem obvious and trite. The problem is summed up in the *Musical* by the *Figures of Capla* (David Rangel), whose magic show occupies most of the opera. Trick by trick, he mesmerizes and enslaves his audience members until they are fully and completely under the stage like trained elephants. But his mastery of them is so effortless and unobtainable the hypnotists that

against their will and his values so unexamined, that the problem of fascism becomes grossly oversimplified. As well, there is not enough dramatic tension in his scenes to justify all the dramatic music. Mario and the Magician frequently sounds bigger and more important than its narrative details warrant.

The lack of true drama in the opera does partly stem from its disjointed plot. The first act centres on Stefan and his family. In the second and third acts, those characters largely fade into the background as Capla takes centre stage. As a result, the story of the opera is based more on themes than on characters. In the end, Mario and the Magician becomes a simplistic and cerebral exploration of an idea rather than a complex dialogue between fully developed human beings.

Still, the show has its moments. The scene in which the hotel guests lodge the waiter, Mario (Ronald Bonetti), is a superbly crafted picture of dignity in the face of arrogance. And Capla's magic show briefly gives us a glimpse of power that he hypnotizes a woman, Signora Annarosa (Heather Thomson), into following his offstage as her husband (John Rangel) grows behind us an angry of course.

The unengaged acting was generally weak in performing the detailed reactions of Capla's stage audience. But as the whole, the opera lacks a sense of play and variety, and its high seriousness for its subject seems almost self-important. As well, its music, although rich in texture, lacks a truly memorable melody. Mario and the Magician is high-minded and clever. But it fails to assert a more fundamental need to entertain.

JOHN REMBORE

BOOKS

Taking the A train

Toni Morrison re-creates Harlem at its peak

In 1936 in Harlem, and 50-year-old Joe Trace has died and killed his 19-year-old lover, Dorcia. The young woman had awakened in him, author Toni Morrison writes, "one of those deep-down spooky loves that made him no sad and happy but just to keep the feeling going." Later, Joe's wife, Violet, goes to the laundry and tries to resist the body with a bar of soap. These difficult events form the core of Morrison's moody, lyrically written sixth novel, *Jazz* (Random House, \$24.95). But the real heart of the story in *Harlem* track, show with possibility and prom-

culture of the country," and Morrison "had just was a big part of that." In a broad sense, *Jazz* continues the story of created and lived stories that Morrison began in some of her earlier novels. *Song of Solomon* (1977), which won the National Book Critics Circle Award, describes a black man in search of his heritage in the South, where his family was banished in the aftermath of the Civil War. And *Beloved*, the 1987 novel that won the Pulitzer Prize, is a searing tale of an escaped slave haunted by a ghost—the baby daughter she killed rather than see her returned to slavery. The theme of

dispossession recurs in *Jazz* Joe and Violet have moved north from rural Virginia after Violet's father died. The background for such tale came partly from stories Morrison's grandparents told her about a piece of land in Alabama that they had lost. The family eventually ended up in Lorain, Ohio, where Morrison was born. Celie Celie Anthony Wadford, she was one of four children born to George Wadford, a shipyard worker, and his homemaker wife, Ranshaw. The author-to-be changed her name to Toni while attending Howard University in Washington in the 1950s. Later, she taught English there and married Harold Morrison, a Jamaican architect. They had two sons, Slade and Paul, before divorcing in the mid-1980s.

Morrison began writing fiction while working as an editor at Random House. Although she published her first novel, *The Bluest Eye*, in 1967, and followed it in 1970 with the acclaimed *Sula*, Morrison never really felt "I never called myself a writer—on my income tax I mean—before *Song of Solomon* was published."

Morrison says that she sees her books as a way of reclaiming the past. To illustrate the selective amnesia that she believes afflicts her country, she points out that most small towns in the South have monuments to a Confederate hero, "but there's not one memorial or house or park dedicated to slavery, the survivors." America's failure to confront black oppression at a significant way, even in its own literature, is the theme of another Morrison volume released this spring: *Playing in the*



Morrison: gorgeous prose, unforgettable people

Dork. *Whiteness and the Literary Imagination* (Harvard University Press, \$14.95) is the text of a lecture series that she gave at Harvard in 1990. Morrison divides her time between New Jersey, where she teaches at Princeton University, and her home in Rockland County, just outside New York City.

A different New York, the one that Morrison imagines and re-creates in *Jazz*, is a Harlem seen from the point of view of average black people. She avoids celebrities of the past age, but still manages to create, in gorgeous prose, a sense of the freedom and excitement of that era. She has an extraordinary ability to translate the surface of things, their physical qualities, into sensitive images and to link them to her characters' inner lives. In one passage, she describes an anonymous woman sitting on a street, a coat bent in hand, not quite clamping from her love. And the man, reaching "to set her on a stool, the weight of the building straining the delicate dangling chain, he captured," she writes. "And he'd think it was the woman he wanted, and not some combination of carved stone, and a swinging high-backed stool moaning in and out of melody."

From such minute detail, Morrison constructs a monumental damage in a black community, created between hope and despair. Technically adventurous—as unusual narrator frequently interjects—*Jazz* has a cooler tone than her earlier works. But with the characters of Joe and Violet, unforgettable but ultimately unchangeable, Morrison has again proven to be a formidable storyteller.

DIANE THURTELL

Maclean's

BEST-SELLER LIST

- FICITION**
- 1 *Jazz*, Morrison (3)
 - 2 *Search*, Sol (3)
 - 3 *Salmon*, Gable (3)
 - 4 "I" is the bravest, Goffin (4)
 - 5 *Border of Eden*, Maclean (3)
 - 6 *Daniel*, Miller (2)
 - 7 *Chances*, Ayer (3)
 - 8 *The Pelican Bird*, Morrison (7)
 - 9 *The Invisible Man*, McMurtry
 - 10 *The Lion*, Dilley
- NONFICTION**
- 1 *Maclean's*, *Love, William, Stron* (2)
 - 2 *Wholeness of the Bible*, Knott and Knott (2)
 - 3 *Broken Continents*, Wright (3)
 - 4 *William Without Risk for Canadians*, Gower (3)
 - 5 *The Sign and the Seal*, Fennell (28)
 - 6 *The City of God*, Galt (3)
 - 7 *Pepper*, Smith, *Pepper* (3)
 - 8 *Give Me a Chance*, *Therese*
 - 9 *The Way Against Motion*, French (7)
 - 10 *Verdicts*, Dorn (3)
- (1) *Previous list unchanged*
- Compiled by Brian Deane

The world's most popular scotch.

